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China Mail

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No. 25,899

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1928.

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GENUINE SIR WILLIAM CROOKES

(English Made)

LENSES

Are the ONLY PROTECTION against the tropic sun—they absorb the ultra-violet and infra red rays so dangerous to the eyes.

Many imitations—the genuine from

LAZARUS

Hong Kong's Only European Optician.

THREE CASES AT THE SESSIONS.

ROBBERY CHARGE.

WOMAN COMPLAINANT OF 80 YEARS.

A JUROR'S BAD LUCK.

Three cases were on the calendar when the June Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning.

The Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) had two men before him, Kong Chi and Yuen Shui-cheung, charged with "robbery by two or more" of a woman 80 years of age, of two pairs of bangles, three pairs of ear-rings, two rings, one small tin box, two pawn tickets, two promissory notes and \$80, at No. 156, Hollywood-road, on May 7.

On both prisoners pleading "not guilty" a jury was empanelled. One of those whose names was drawn was Mr. R. F. Forbes who had been exempted about two years ago for a period of three years. Mr. Forbes had informed the Registrar of the fact this morning. His Lordship said that the facts had been made known to him but he was afraid that as Mr. Forbes had not given sufficient notice, he would have to sit. Mr. Forbes said that he was willing to sit and did not wish to insist on the exemption.

Importance of Identification. Mr. H. S. Fitzroy (acting Assistant Attorney-General) prosecuted. Prisoners were not defended.

The case for the Crown depended considerably on the identification of the prisoners. Mr. Fitzroy asked the jury to pay particular attention to this point. The evidence of identification against the first prisoner was not very strong and they would also have to take into account what he had said when charged at the police station. With regard to the second prisoner, the evidence would be such that they would have no difficulty whatever in coming to the conclusion that he was one of several men concerned. Mr. Fitzroy then related the circumstances of the robbery.

Tin Box in Evidence. A report of the occurrence was made to the police. First prisoner was arrested on May 9 and the second on May 10. Among the raffers of the house where the first prisoner was found, a small tin box, identified by complainant as her property, was discovered. Mr. Fitzroy emphasised that that was not a very important point against the prisoner as a number of people could have placed the box there, the main interest being that it had been identified as complainant's property.

His Lordship examined the box, and said that there did not appear to be anything distinctive about it. Mr. Fitzroy continued that the prisoners were put up for identification and each of the two witnesses identified the second prisoner but neither picked out the first man.

The prisoners denied the charge and alleged that the police had assaulted them. They were sentenced to 5 years' hard labour.

BOYS OF 8 AND 6.

Not Returned to Their Homes Since December.

How two brothers, 8 and 6 years old, had been allegedly kidnapped on Dec. 20, 1927, and had not been traced since was related in the Puisse Judge's Court before Mr. Justice Jackson and a jury. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., K.C., prosecuted for the Attorney-General's Department.

There were two prisoners, Tam Che (a young man) and Li Sam (an old hunk).

It was decided that as there were two indictments, the two men would be tried separately but, for convenience, their pleas were taken together. Both denied the charge. The case against Tam Che was proceeded with and a jury was sworn in.

The charges as read out were "child stealing by force or fraud, taking away, or decoying, or enticing away" the boys in question.

Arrest in a Tea-House. The boys lived at No. 20, Temple-street, Yau-mat, with their parents and two sisters. Others also lived on that floor, said Mr. Alabaster, and Tam Che was one. He slept on the verandah. Prisoner knew the little

PAINT THEFTS.

DISHONEST EMPLOYEES OF THE NAVAL DOCKYARD.

THREE WEEKS' HARD.

Two Chinese, named Li Yau and Li Sing, were this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, with the theft, respectively, of 84 cattles and 126 cattles of paint, the property of the Naval Dockyard.

Three Indian constables of the Naval Yard police, gave evidence of an attempt made by the accused to smuggle the paint on board a workman's launch, which was about to leave the Dockyard for Stonecutters' Island.

It was explained to the Court by a European officer of the Dockyard that it was a common rule for things stolen at the yard to be smuggled on board the workmen's launch and taken to Stonecutters, whence it would be brought back to Hong Kong on the vessel's return, because men coming off the launch at the Hong Kong landing stage were not liable to the search those leaving through the gates of the Dockyard would be.

The Magistrate passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour on the man who had 84 cattles, and four months on the other.

FOR THREE YEARS.

MALARIA EXPERT FOR HONG KONG.

NO APPOINTMENT YET.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday, May 29, Dr. Koch raised the matter of the appointment of a malaria expert, asking whether it was intended to engage a recognised expert or a medical man who, if satisfactory, would be placed on the permanent staff.

The Chairman (Mr. W. J. Carlie) said he understood a malaria expert had been asked for. While no definite appointment has yet been made, we understand that the expert will come out here for three years in the first instance and will be taken on the Government staff. The sum of \$8,000 was apportioned as salary for this appointment in last year's Estimates.

A "CAT-BURGLAR."

REMOVED TO HOSPITAL LAST NIGHT.

CLIMBS A DRAIN-PIPE.

Described as a "cat burglar," a young Chinese, aged about 25 years, of no fixed abode, was last night removed to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from severe injuries received as the result of a fall from the second floor verandah of No. 577, Reclamation-street Mongkok.

It was alleged by the tenants of the house that the injured man had climbed a drain pipe and gained the verandah with felonious intent. He was seen by one of the inmates who immediately raised the alarm. The would-be burglar, frightened, jumped from the verandah into the street.

boys and played with them. Prisoner was last seen about 12 noon on Dec. 20, 1927, and had not been traced since was related in the Puisse Judge's Court before Mr. Justice Jackson and a jury.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., K.C., prosecuted for the Attorney-General's Department.

There were two prisoners, Tam Che (a young man) and Li Sam (an old hunk).

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SEARCH FOR THE "ITALIA."

STILL FRUITLESS.

FURTHER RELIEF ABOUT TO SET OUT.

PLANES RETURN.

Stockholm, June 16. The Italian seaplane, piloted by Major Maddelema, has been obliged to return to Vadsoe owing to very heavy weather and engine trouble.

The Swedish super seaplane, which is going to Spitzbergen to help in the relief of General Nobile, has arrived at Narvik, Oslo, yesterday.

The French seaplane piloted by Major Guilbaud has arrived here and will probably start for Spitzbergen with Amundsen to-day.

Wind Opening Up Ice.

Rome, June 16. A wireless message from the "Citta di Milano" says that the wind is opening up the ice. The relief-ships "Hobby" and "Braganza" are in sight of North Cape. Aeroplanes which took off from the "Hobby" were obliged to return because of thick fog. The weather in King's Bay is perfect.—Reuter.

The French Seaplane.

Oso, Yesterday. The French seaplane, piloted by Guilbaud has arrived and will probably start for Spitzbergen with Amundsen to-day.—Reuter.

Plots Impeded by Fog.

Rome, Yesterday. No wireless messages were received from the "Citta di Milano" from the survivors of the "Italia" yesterday. Fog is still preventing the Norwegian pilots Larsen and Holm from reconnoitring by air.—Reuter.

Heavy Weather.

Stockholm, Saturday. The Italian seaplane mentioned earlier was obliged to return to Vadsoe owing to very heavy weather and engine trouble.

The Swedish super-seaplane which is going to Spitzbergen to help in the relief of General Nobile has arrived at Narvik.—Reuter.

HIGH HANDED.

FASCISTS INSULT A KING'S MESSENGER.

APOLOGY DEMANDED.

London, Saturday. Interest has been aroused in London by reports that Fascists recently assaulted in Milan a King's Messenger between Rome and Milan. According to a message from Rome, a King's Messenger was standing in a street in Milan when a Fascist came up and demanded to see his passport.

The messenger questioned the Fascist's right to make this demand, but finally accompanied him and three other Fascists to the police station. Here the messenger produced his Diplomatic passport and was immediately allowed to go with apologies, but the four Fascists severely assaulted him in the street.

Ambassador Intervenes. The British Ambassador, who happened to be in Milan, immediately visited the Prefect of Police, and demanded an apology and the arrest of the culprits. The latter were apprehended, but it is not known what punishment was meted to them or whether an apology was forthcoming.

It is learned in well-informed quarters in London that no protest will be made to the Italian Government, as the case is regarded as one of common assault, and of insufficient importance to be brought to the notice of the British Foreign Office. Therefore it will be dealt locally by the British Embassy in Rome.—Reuter.

LABOUR MEETING.

MINIMUM WAGE SCHEME DISCUSSED AT GENEVA.

SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION.

Geneva, Saturday. The Labour Conference has finally adopted the Convention's minimum wage-fixing machinery by 76 votes to 21. It has also adopted, by 81 votes to 18, certain recommendations concerning this.

Representatives and delegates in their speeches emphasised the success of the Conference and praised the spirit of "conciliation" and "co-operation" which had been manifested.—Reuter.

"SPANGLE ARRIVES."

NEW BOOK BY FORMER HONG KONG RESIDENT.

LIFE IN CHINA.

Another book, "Spangle Arrives," from the pen of Gwen A. D. Ashwell, a Leicester writer, has just been published.

Gwen A. D. Ashwell is the nom-de-plume of Mrs. Cobban, who lives at 54, Richmond-road, Leicester. Her previous book, "Sisters in Name," appeared last autumn.

As the daughter of a civil servant in the Foreign Service (says a Home paper), Mrs. Cobban has had unusual opportunities for travelling, and was educated in Switzerland.

She lived in Hong Kong many years, and life on the station is described in her new book, which deals with the adventures of a heroine brought up in a middle-class suburban family.

"I started writing when I was a child," Mrs. Cobban told a "Mercury" representative. "I remember my excitement when my first story was accepted. I was only 14 then, and the story was written when I was 12."

Mrs. G. Cobban is the elder daughter of Mr. G. A. Woodcock, I.S.O., late of the Magistracy, Hong Kong.

OLD MAN'S PLIGHT.

DISTRESSING CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

HAWKERS' LICENCES.

Seventy years of age and almost blind, a Chinese when charged before Major C. Willson, O.B.E., this morning with selling cakes to chair coolies in Caine-road without a licence, told the Magistrate that he had no-one to look after him, and as he was too old to do any other work, he hawked tea and cakes for a living.

He did not have money to take out a licence, and appealed to the Magistrate to grant him a free licence.

Inspector Field, in charge of the Hawkers' Department, told the Magistrate that there were no more hawkers' licences available until October next.

After explaining the position to the defendant, the Magistrate said that if he did not commit any further breach of regulations until October, a free licence would be granted him as soon as possible. Defendant was discharged with a caution.

CANTON RADIO.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH HONG KONG.

In order to facilitate speedy and direct commercial communication between Hong Kong and Canton a short wave wireless station, has been opened at the Western Suburb (Sun Yick Sai Kai) opposite the French Consession.

The station is in constant direct communication with the Radio Telegraph Office in Hong Kong during its office hours which are from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The rate is 20 cents per word which is collected from the sender. Any language, code or cypher may be used. No charges are collected from the addressee at either end, the 20 cents paid by the sender being the only charge made.

NEW GOVERNOR.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR SIR JOHN MIDDLETON.

TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

London, Yesterday. H.M. the King has approved of the appointment of Sir John Middleton as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland.—Reuter.

NEW A.D.S.T.

COL. H. A. STUART'S CHINA APPOINTMENT.

London, Saturday. Colonel H. A. Stuart has been appointed Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport for the North and South China Command.—Reuter.

Patience is the worst vice that ever afflicted the human race and self-sacrifice is the second.—Miss Wilkinson, M.P.

"FRIENDSHIP" OFF TO IRELAND.

WOMAN PILOT.

A THREE-ENGINE FOKKER.

150 MILES PER HOUR.

Trepassey, Newfoundland, Yesterday.

The Fokker seaplane "Friendship" has started for Ireland.—Reuter.

[A message from New York, dated the 4th inst., stated:—Mr. George Putnam, the publisher, has announced that the three-engined Fokker in which Wilmer Stultz flew from Boston to Halifax to-day, is bound for London via Trepassey, Newfoundland. Stultz will be assisted by an experienced woman pilot, Miss Amelia Earheart of Boston. The seaplane will be equipped with pontoons.

A later wire from St. Johns, Newfoundland, stated:—The trans-Atlantic Fokker "Friendship" has arrived at Trepassey from Halifax after a flight averaging 150 miles per hour.]

SIR A. P. MUDDIMAN.

DIES SUDDENLY OF HEART FAILURE.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANT.

Simla, Yesterday.

Sir Alexander Phillips Muddiman, the prominent Indian Civil Servant, has died suddenly of heart failure at Nainital.

Sir Alexander had a continuous connection with India since he joined the Indian Civil Service in 1897 at the age of 22. Among other offices he held were those of Secretary to the Government of India Legislative Department for six years during and after the war, officiating law member, and President of the Council of State, India. He was knighted in 1922.—Reuter.

TIRED OF LIFE.

FOUR WOULD-BE SUICIDES.

Four cases of attempted suicide were reported to the police during the week-end.

All the would-be suicides were Chinese. Two attempted to end their lives by drowning in the harbour, and two by taking poison.

The two who sought watery graves were both women. In one instance a 14-year-old servant girl named Au Sui-chai, employed at No. 10, Lee Po Loong-terrace jumped into the harbour from the Praya at Kennedy-town. Junk people rescued her, and she was taken by the police to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of immersion.

She was not detained at the hospital, as her condition was not serious.

The second woman, Ng Tse (32) living in Tai Shek-street, jumped into the harbour from the Yau-mat ferry launch "Man Ying" at 6.15 p.m., on Saturday, soon after the launch left the wharf on a trip to the mainland.

The launch was stopped immediately the alarm was given, and one of the crew effected the woman's rescue. The launch returned to the wharf and landed the woman who was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

Of the two who took poison, one was a woman and the other a man. The woman, Li Yut-ying (21) living at No. 204, Temple-street, Yau-mat, attempted suicide at 10.15 on Saturday night by drinking some alcoholic poison, believing to have been spirit of wine. She was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital in a serious condition.

Living in the same locality, at No. 122, Temple-street, Yau-mat, a youth named Wong Kwong (20), attempted to "end all" by swallowing a big dose of prepared opium.

He was also removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital, and his condition is serious.

The New South Wales Government has consented to Dr. Barnardo's Homes sending out 200 children under the age of 14, who are to be maintained at a special home until they are old enough to start work, the boys on farms and the girls as domestics.

Left in charge of an estate office at Nottingham, Bruce Anderson, a young man, had pepper thrown at him by a thief who ransacked the office.—Reuter.

Moscow, Yesterday.—A telegram from Tiflis reports a "violent earthquake," but that the damage was "unimportant."—Reuter.

CAR ACCIDENTS.

THIRD PARTY INSURANCE POLICIES.

BEING CONSIDERED?

It is reliably learned that a recommendation will soon be made for the consideration of the authorities of a regulation whereby the owners of all public vehicles, hire motor cars, buses and taxis will be required to take out "third party" insurance policies in respect of each vehicle plying in both Hong Kong and the mainland.

The intention, it is understood, is that in case of an accident involving injury to persons, damages for such injury, loss of wages, and medical expenses, etc., would be covered by the insurance policy.

At present, in cases of serious injuries received as the result of being knocked down by a public vehicle, the injured persons often suffer than not, are unable to recover adequate damages because the drivers concerned, and sometimes individual owners of public motor cars plying for hire, have no money to meet such liabilities, and an action for damages is very often nothing more than an attempt to "take blood out of stone."

It is understood that certain local insurance companies are prepared to issue "third party" policies at a premium of \$50 per annum, and this amount every public car owner, whether individual or company, will be required to pay on each car in service, if the proposed regulation becomes law.

ARMED ROBBERY.

IN HEART OF CITY ON SATURDAY.

DARING ATTEMPT.

A daring attempt at armed robbery took place in the heart of the city at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, when five men, all armed with revolvers, attempted to hold-up a money changer's shop.

According to Fung Chung, the assistant accountant of the Tang Kee money changer's shop, at No. 18, Queen's-road Central, as he was about to close shop at 8 o'clock, a Chinese entered on the pretext of looking for a man named Fong Kee.

As soon as he was told that there was no such person employed at the place, the caller produced a revolver with which he covered the assistant accountant, at the same time calling to his confederates to come in.

Dash for Cockloft.

Four other men, all armed with revolvers, then followed the leader into the shop. The assistant accountant was pushed into the small office at the rear of the shop, where there were four other folks.

The robbers attempted to overpower these folks. They succeeded in getting three of the folks to put their "hands up," but the fourth, under the cover of the others, made a dash for the cockloft, where he climbed through a window to the house next door.

This folk's plucky act, in face of danger of being shot by the robbers, saved the shop, for as soon as they saw that the man had succeeded in getting away, the would-be robbers lost their nerve, and, turning tail, bolted out of the shop without attempting to steal anything.

The robbers' action was clearly panic at the prospect of the escaped folk raising the alarm once he was out of their reach.

Excitement.

As soon as the robbers dashed out, the other folks in the shop hastened them in their retreat with a chorus of police whistles.

The robbers all ran up Zetland-street and disappeared out of sight in the many side lanes connecting Zetland-street with Wyndham-street.

When the police arrived in reply to the whistles, the robbers had already made good their escape, and no trace of them could be found.

The New South Wales Government has consented to Dr. Barnardo's Homes sending out 200 children under the age of 14, who are to be maintained at a special home until they are old enough to start work, the boys on farms and the girls as domestics.

Left in charge of an estate office at Nottingham, Bruce Anderson, a young man, had pepper thrown at him by a thief who ransacked the office.—Reuter.

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UP-TO-DATE STUDY OF CHINESE.

MR. WONG'S PLEA.

SHOULD BE IN COLLEGE CURRICULUM.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

At the Star Theatre, Kowloon, on Saturday, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Sacred Heart College, Nathan-road and, in an address, he emphasised the necessity of including up-to-date study of Chinese in the curriculum of the College.

Among the large gathering of parents of students and friends of the College present were Mr. A. E. Wood, Director of Education, Rev. Father Spada, and Mr. Wan Yu-shing.

Mr. J. S. Shak, Headmaster of the College, after thanking Mr. Wong Kwong-tin for his kindness in agreeing to distribute the prizes, read the school report for 1927.

He stated inter alia that the school was opened on 229 days. The average attendance during the year was 92 per cent. The maximum enrolment in 1927 was 219. The school had great progress during the year and now it has an attendance of 328.

Examinations. The annual examination was held in December and the results were very satisfactory, especially in English.

In the Matriculation and the Junior Local Examination of the H.K. University, the school also had very good results. Out of the five students who entered for the Matriculation Examination, three were matriculated and are now pursuing their studies in the University—two taking Medicine and one Engineering.

In class 2 the results of the University Examination were also very satisfactory. This class won several distinctions, but it is regrettable to say that, one candidate, Mr. Tsang Koon-kok, who gained distinctions in Arithmetic and Religious Knowledge failed to gain a distinction in English, being deficient in 1.25 marks.

However, he was very glad to be able to report the successes gained in English, both in the School Annual Examination and in the University Local Examinations. These successes show that we are striving to make the study of English (which is one of the hardest subjects for the Chinese students) a very important part of our work.

Physical Education.

Reference was also made to the fact that besides giving the students a good training in the use of books, the College endeavoured to give them a sound physical education. Both indoor and outdoor games were encouraged. Although up to the present they have not got a suitable piece of land for their playground, this year the College's football teams were very successful in their friendly matches with other schools and clubs. The senior team had an unbeaten record. Charity matches with the Navy Combined, and the R.A.F., had been played in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the St. Joseph's Aged Home, and the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The annual athletic sports were held in April. There were over 40 events, including those opened to the Colony, and to the Catholic Young Men's Society. It was also gratifying to report that they had had some very enjoyable and pleasing picnics to the New Territories.

They had endowed free Scholarships for those boys who were in the school, but were unable to continue for financial reasons. At present the College have 15 free students besides those who pay reduced fees.

In conclusion Mr. Shak said he was very grateful to parents and guardians for the confidence and faith they put in the school and for the help they render by acting jointly with the College staff in maintaining the school discipline.

Belgrade, Yesterday.—The Foreign Minister has tabled a Bill for the ratification of the Nettuno Conventions with Italy. The delay of ratifying them was largely caused by the strained Italo-Yugo-Slav relations which led to recent excesses.—Reuter.

Phone C. 22 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Steam Launch "Crane"—Length 65 feet. Full particulars, apply to Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st July, semi-detached 5-room House with tennis court and garage, Broadway Road. Reply P.O. Box No. 22.

TO LET.—Rooms for offices with lift and modern conveniences in Rutton Building, No. 7 Duddell Street. Apply to H. Ruttonjee & Son, 15, Queen's Road Central.

HAIR WAVING.

MRS. BETEN (trained in Paris) guarantees her permanent hair waves to give thorough satisfaction and to last six months. 2 Pratt Building (1st floor). For appointment phone K. 945.

TUITION GIVEN.

MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address — 31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. **SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS.** A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY (Camb. Higher Local). (Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER (National Froebel Higher Certificate).

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL anybody take care of Two Cats during absence of owner who is going home on leave? If required, at owner's expense. Apply Box No. 554, c/o "China Mail".

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed. — "China Mail" Office, No. 3a, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on **WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1928**, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 18th June to 4th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 29th May, 1928.

NOTICES.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Issue of 150,000 New Ordinary Shares of \$10 Each, Credited as Fully Paid Up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of Members of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 1st July, 1928, to the 10th July, 1928, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 16th June, 1928.

INVITATION.

L'IMPERATOR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

THE AGENTS of the L'Imperator Fire Extinguisher request the honour of your presence at a demonstration to be held at the Central Fire Brigade Station (Des Voeux Rd., Ctl.) on **MONDAY, 18th inst.** at 5 p.m. sharp.

Sole Agents for South China **ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL CO.**,
Bank of Canton Bldg.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

BETWEEN HONG KONG AND KOWLOON.

FROM 17th March, 1928, until further notice, Telephone Service between **HONG KONG AND KOWLOON** will be restricted owing to harbour dredging operations necessitating the removal of our submarine cables and resulting in a reduction in the number of junctions available to carry the Telephone Traffic between the above mentioned places.

A full service will be restored immediately dredging operations cease.

J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.

Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, 17th March, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1928,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

2 Travelling Cranes

10 Pieces Striped Awnings

5 Bales 1/40's Silk Noil Yarn

1 Case White Cotton Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

3 Goodyear Tyres

3 Goodrich Tyres

36.10/12 Dozen Cough Remedy

67.8/12 Dozen Palm Balm

71.9/12 Dozen Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy

1 Bundle Leather

7 Cases Eau de Cologne

1 Green Oxide Powder

1 Case Aluminium Pots

1 Bundle Old Newspaper

2 Ceiling Fans

also

A Quantity of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

and

(for account of the concerned)

2 Dozen American Black Patent Leather

2 Cases American Soap Lila Foam.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, June 18, 1927.

TO THE NATIONS.

NATIONALISTS ISSUE DECLARATION.

"UNEQUAL TREATIES."

Addressed to "the friendly nations of the world" a declaration has been issued by the Nationalist Government.

It states that the primary object of the revolution was to build up a "new state," or to put into effect the "three principles" of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "so that we may gain, for our people the blessing of liberty and freedom and for China international peace on a basis of equality."

Communism, it is averred, will not be tolerated, all military forms of Government will be discarded.

The declaration goes on to state that after being under the "shackles of unequal treaties" for eighty years, China's international relations must be put on a new basis. When such time has arrived better protection will be afforded to the lives and property of foreigners.

The Nationalist Government also declares that it has not disregarded, nor will it disregard, any international responsibility.

Nanking, Saturday.

The Nationalist Government has issued the following declaration dated June 15, 1928:—

"Now that the unification of China is being accomplished the Republic of China has the honour to make to the friendly nations of the world the following declaration:—

"The revolution led by the Nationalist Government has for its primary object the building up of a new state. As the military period of revolution is closing, the Nationalist Government is now engaged on work of rehabilitation and reconstruction so that the new state may soon be realised.

Blessing of Liberty.

What we mean by a new state is the putting into effect of the "three principles" laid down by our late chief, Sun Yat-sen, so that we may gain for our people the blessing of liberty and freedom and for China international peace on a basis of equality. We will naturally discard any military form of government which has been the practice in the past and we will not tolerate any persons aiming at the destruction of modern social institutions such as Communism.

To realise its hope of a new state, the Nationalist Government must put its international relations on a new basis. For 80 years China has been under the shackles of unequal treaties. These restrictions are a contravention of a principle in international law and of mutual respect of sovereignty; they are not allowed by any sovereign state, hence China in various declarations has asked for the sympathetic understanding of friendly nations.

Unequal Treaties.

We are pleased to note since 1926 spokesmen of the Powers have expressed their willingness to negotiate new equal treaties. Now that the unification of China is being consummated, we think the time is ripe for taking a further step and to begin at once to negotiate—in accordance with diplomatic procedure—new treaties on the basis of complete equality and mutual respect of each other's sovereignty.

The Nationalist Government firmly believes that when this is accomplished the friendly relations between China and other Powers, goodwill among the peoples, China's international trade and her facilities for transportation will ever increase and even better protection will be afforded to the lives and property of foreigners in China.

International Responsibility.

The Nationalist Government wishes to make friendly nations a further declaration that it must not disregard nor has it disregarded any international responsibility in consequence of agreements and understandings properly and legally concluded and which are on a basis of equality. When treaty restrictions are removed mutual assistance, morally as well as materially, that may be rendered between China and other Powers will, no doubt, enhance the progress of the civilisation of the world.

With profound sincerity the Nationalist Government in the name of the people of all China makes the foregoing declarations to the whole world and hopes that all friendly nations will accord their fullest and sympathetic understanding to its programme of a new state as a step toward the attainment of the ideal of mutual help for the glory of mankind and for the permanent peace of the world.—Reuter.

NO RECOGNITION YET.

But Nanking to Have the Customs Surplus—If Any!

Peking, Saturday. The Kuo Min news agency (a pro-Nationalist institution) has stated that the Diplomatic Body has decided to recognise the Nationalist Government as the de facto government of China and will, accordingly, release the Maritime Customs Surplus to the Nationalist Government.

On the other hand, foreign officials here point out that the surplus from the Customs, if any, automatically goes to China. But there was not sufficient revenue last year for amortisation of domestic bonds and it is doubtful whether the revenue will be sufficient this year. Hence a surplus is unlikely.

The Diplomatic Corps has not yet discussed recognition of the Nationalist Government. Recognition is regarded as unlikely for a considerable time.—Reuter.

Chang Tso-lin Is Dead.

Peking, Saturday.

While there is still no news regarding Chang Tso-lin, opinion is growing here that the silence indicates that death has supervened.

It is foreshadowed in well-informed circles that if he is dead Manchuria will shortly be turned over to the Nationalists.

It is indicated that Chang Tso-lin would take control of Heilungkiang troops as well as those of Kirin, Chang Hsueh-liang taking the Fengtien troops and the nominal headship of Manchuria, after which the usual circular telegram would announce Manchuria's readiness to adopt the Kuomintang flag and that a committee would form a Government conditionally upon members of the Fengtien faction receiving important appointments.—Reuter.

Lack of Unity.

Peking, Saturday.

A Committee for the Administration of the war areas, headed by Chiang Tso-pin, has now been established here and will take over the archives of all the ministries.

The Committee's activities indicate a considerable lack of unity among the Nationalists and various people are being appointed by the Committee to posts to which Yen Hsi-shan had already made appointments.

Yen's nominee for the post of chief of police in Peking has been appointed by the Committee as chief of the Bureau of Public Safety of Tientsin, while there are at present three chiefs of the Peking-Mukden Railway, one having been appointed by Feng Yu-hsiang, one by Yen Hsi-shan and one by Chiang Tso-pin's Committee.

Indications point to Yen Hsi-shan at present being tacitly in agreement with the Committee's appointments.—Reuter.

LATEST TOPIC.

No War, but "Capital" Talk for Peking.

Peking, Saturday. The friction that people feared would take place between the Shansi and Kuominchun arms of the Nationalist allies seems to have disappeared now, at least for the present. And it is unlikely that any Manchurian or other Northern remnants will cause trouble by making any stand (against the Nationalists) outside the Great Wall of China.

Peking is therefore absorbed in the question of the future capital of the country.

The proposed removal of the Directorate of Posts to Nanking means, presumably, that large, well-equipped offices and twenty foreign residences used here by the Directorate will be left derelict.

As regards the Salt Administration, it is understood that a Nationalist official is coming here from Nanking to take over the archives.

Much Anxiety.

There is much anxiety as to whether the Salt Gabelle will continue to function and what will be the fate of loans secured on it. At any rate, if it is moved to Nanking, this means that additional modern offices and residences will have no tenants.

In the opinion of foreign officials here, if the removal of the capital of China to Nanking is taken up by the Nationalists seriously, Nanking will become a second Angora, the Powers keeping their Legations at Peking (as do the Embassies at Constantinople), and merely sending one representative each to Nanking.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S TERMS.

Negotiations With Nanking.

Tokyo, Saturday. It is reliably reported that the Japanese Government is shortly opening formal negotiations with the Nanking Government regarding the Tainan affair.

It is understood the Japanese will demand compensation for the death of those killed and for losses due to looting; An apology; The punishment of those responsible for the outrages, and Guarantee as to the future. Pending the acceptance of these terms the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops will not be carried out and the Japanese will not permit any political propagandist within 20 Chinese miles (11 2/3) of Tsinan.—Reuter.

AFTER 3 YEARS.

Feng Yu-hsiang Gets His Adviser Back.

Tokyo, Saturday.

At the request of Feng Yu-hsiang (the "Christian General"), who has been without a Japanese adviser for three years, Lt.-Col. Matsumuro (Chief of the Japanese General Staff), who was formerly his adviser, will be lent to him for the same purpose.

Major-General Matsui, who has been Marshal Chang Tso-lin's adviser for several years, is returning to Japan. It is expected that he will be appointed to command a brigade.—Reuter.

A NIGHT CLUB VISIT.

ROBBERY ALLEGATION SEQUEL.

At Bow-street Police-court Simon Nyburgh, 32, described as a clerk, of Brunswick-buildings, Aldgate, was charged with robbing Mr. Cyril H. M. Willson, a Liverpool broker, of Pershore House, Trenton, Cheshire.

Prosecutor stated that about six o'clock on the morning of May 1, he got into conversation with the defendant in a public-house in Covent Garden, and after they had had several drinks together invited him to his hotel in the West-end for further refreshment. They drove to the hotel, and went up to witness's rooms, where he ordered whiskies and sodas. That was about a quarter to seven and from then until eight o'clock his mind was a complete blank.

The Magistrate: How much whisky did you have?

Witness: I don't think I had more than one. I was quite sober when I went in, although I had had some drink.

Continuing, he said that when he woke up he was alone, and he found that his gold watch, gold cigarette case, cuff links, and wallet containing about £20 in notes were missing. He afterwards described the man to the police, and picked out his photograph from among a number of others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Laurence Vine, defending counsel, prosecutor said that after dining with friends he visited a night club, and went on to the public-house alone. He was in evening clothes.

Nyburgh, who when arrested denied all knowledge of the robbery, was remanded on bail.



THE IRRESISTIBLE GIRL

And Her Pale, Breathless Sister.

A young girl should be bright and full of energy. The pink flush of health should be on her cheeks. She ought to be irresistible. Life is at its best. She should not be tired and wan, too languid to enjoy plain food, too shy and timid to attract anyone, and never feeling fit enough for a good day's work or pleasure.

She should be full of vitality, hungry for her meals, glad to help in the home, fond of an evening's recreation, walking with a spring in her heels, sunshine in her eyes, and the joy of living in her soul. A girl who is weary and breathless, with no colour in her lips and cheeks, anemic, dull-looking, will improve wonderfully under the influence of the new, rich red blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will help to give her. She will gain vitality and attractiveness, grow healthy and cheerful, get rid of all her languor and lassitude.

It is worthy while to join the throng of rosy young womanhood, when all you need is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Of all chemists, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 for 6 bottles, direct from "The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kingsway Road, Shanghai. But if buying in a shop be sure they are Dr. Williams'. Refuse all others.

OUR J.P.'s.

LIST OF OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

224 ALTOGETHER.

According to the latest list published in the "Government Gazette," there are 224 Justices of the Peace in the Colony, of whom 80 are "official" and the remainder "non-official." Their names follow:—

Official.

E. L. Agassiz, T. W. Ainsworth, R. Baker, R. J. Birbeck, H. F. Bloxham, L. H. V. Booth, M. J. Breen, D. Burlingham, H. R. Butters.

E. W. Carpenter, W. J. Carrie, T. F. Claxton, J. R. Craig, H. T. Creasy, C.B.E., A. H. Crook, T. Dallin, H. Dixon, L.S.O., E. R. Dovey.

F. Eaves, D.S.O. J. P. Fahly, W. G. Fitz-Gibbon, R. A. D. Forrest, J. W. Franks, J. A. Fraser, M.C. H. E. Goldsmith, A. W. G. H. Grantham, H. Green.

E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E., E. W. Hamilton, B. C. K. Hawkins, T. M. Hazlerigg, M.C., G. F. Hole, H. K. Holmes, C.B.E.

H. T. Jackman, P. Jacks. Sir J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., K.C. G. S. Kennedy-Skipiton, T. H. King, R. E. Lindsell, J. D. Lloyd.

W. J. E. Mackenzie, M.C., G. P. de Martin, M.B.E., S. B. B. McElderry, T. Megarry, C. A. D. Melbourne, B. H. Mellon, C. Mc. Messer, O.B.E., E. P. Minett, V.D., W. B. A. Moore, A. Morris.

J. B. Newill, I. Newton, R. A. C. North. C. G. Perdue, H. R. Phelps. E. Ralphs, A. J. Reed, L.S.O. G. R. Sayer, W. Schofield, W. R. Scott, J. T. Smalley, N. L. Smith, W. J. Lockhart Smith, W. T. Southorn, C.M.G., A. R. Sutherland.

H. A. Taylor, G. H. Thomas, R. R. Todd, D. W. Tratman. D. J. Valentine, M.C. G. A. Walker, T. S. Whyte-Smith, E. H. Williams, C. Willson, O.B.E., V.D., F. P. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E., E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., A. E. Wood, J. R. Wood, A. E. Wright, E. I. Wynne-Jones.

Non-Official.

C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E., G. S. Archbutt, C. E. Aubrey. W. S. Bailey, C. E. H. Beavis, B. D. F. Bell, W. H. Bell, L. G. Bird, D.S.O., H. Birkett, G. D. R. Black, V.D., D. H. Blake, C. H. Blason, J. P. Braga, J. W. C. Bonnar, C. B. Brown, N. S. Brown.

A. Cameron, A. H. Carroll, Chan Tin-son, Chau Tsun-nin, Chau Yung-tung, Sir Shou-son Chow, Kt., S. H. Churn, D. E. Clark, E. Cock, A. H. Compton, A. G. Coppin, F. M. Crawford.

E. Davidson, A. W. Davidson, H. L. Dennis, R. H. Douglas, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, W. A. Dowley, R. M. Dyer. A. H. Ferguson, J. Fleming, F. G. Sik, A. C. Franklin, Fung Ping-shan.

V. M. Grayburn, K. E. Greig, G. Grimble, A. S. Gubbay. F. C. Hall, H. R. B. Hancock, G. M. Harston, J. Scott Harston, Ho In, Ho Kom-tong, O.B.E., Ho Leung, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Kt., Ho Wing, P. M. Hodgson, L. E. Hopkins, W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., J. Owen Hughes, H. Humphreys, Hung Hing-kam, A. C. Hynes.

Ip Lan-chuen, Ip Loo-siu, W. Ironside. F. W. James, F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., C. Bulmer Johnson, M. T. Johnson, W. V. M. Koch, Kong I-sun, R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., L.L.D., Kwok Siu-lau.

G. P. Lammert, P. Lauder, Li Hoi-tung, Li Jowson, Li Ping, Li Po-kwai, Li Sing-kui, Li Yau-tsun, Li Yik-mul, A. C. Little, J. H. Little, Lo Cheung-shiu, Lo Chung-kue, Lo Man-kam, Lo Man-wai, W. Logan.

JUDGES & DRINK.

AMERICAN EXPOSURE THREAT.

TREATY "FLOATED."

Washington. When Mayor Mackey, of Philadelphia, served notice some days ago that he intends to expose judges who in private drink intoxicating liquors, but in public imprisonment the hapless possessors of liquor, he "blew the lid" off a notorious national condition of affairs.

Drinking judges, it is well known, are not confined to Philadelphia. In almost every State in the Union there are judges known to their intimates as habitual violators of the Prohibition Law, who are fining and imprisoning their less fortunate fellow offenders.

Nor is the violation of the Prohibition Law confined to judges among officials. There is just as much illicit drinking among administrative and legislative officials, national, State, and municipal, if not more.

And probably the most notorious condition obtains here in Washington, at the seat of the National Government and headquarters of the enforcement of the Volstead Act. One of the commonest sights at a Washington cocktail party is the group of Government officials with glasses raised to the toast. "Here's to Volstead." It is safe to say that in the higher strata of Washington society in which some of the more prominent officials move there is no less drinking to-day than before the Prohibition era.

Rarely one meets with a person like President Coolidge and the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover, who liked a cocktail before dinner, but since Prohibition, have not touched liquor. In Washington officialdom these conscientious law observers are exceedingly few. This condition of affairs is no secret. It is known to everyone, even, there is ample reason to believe, to the officers of the Anti-Saloon League.

Bootleggers and Police.

What Mayor Mackey had to say about drinking judges and other aspects of enforcement of the Prohibition Law created a sensation in Philadelphia. He said to an audience of women: The situation in our Courts is serious. Judges drink in their social and private lives and then go into Court and make a pretence of enforcement by sentencing some old woman who has been found with a pint of liquor in her kitchen. The bootleggers have demonstrated they can reach the police. Our policemen get five dollars a day and many of them have large families. I do not know what any of you would do under the same circumstances if you were tempted by bribes and the promise of luxury.

There seems to be no falling off in the number of Senators and representatives who vote "dry" and drink "wet." Many of them are the life of the parties at which official Washington disports itself. Few of them perceive any inconsistency or hypocrisy in their conduct. Their constituents, in most cases, and the Anti-Saloon League, which endorses them, know that they violate the Volstead Act, but there is no complaint so long as they vote "dry."

In the diplomatic colony the humidity is even higher than in the pre-Volstead era, when a diplomatist is alleged to have reported to his Government that he had floated a Treaty through the United States Senate on a sea of champagne. A tea at an Embassy never fails to draw a full house. But the Americans waste no time at the tea table. In hurried ranks they beat down upon the bar, where footmen dispense Scotch and soda.

NEW HOWLER CROP.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
KOREA MARU (Calls at Keelung) .. Tuesday, 28th June.
SHINYO MARU .. Tuesday, 10th July.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
HARUNA MARU .. Saturday, 30th June.
KAMO MARU .. Saturday, 14th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU .. Wednesday, 20th June.
AKI MARU .. Wednesday, 25th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
GENOA MARU .. Wednesday, 27th June.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.
GINYO MARU .. Thursday, 12th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU .. Tuesday, 17th July.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TAKAOKA MARU .. Wednesday, 4th July.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.
DURBAN MARU .. Tuesday, 10th July.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
NAGATO MARU .. Monday, 18th June.
RANGON MARU .. Saturday, 30th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU .. Friday, 22nd June.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SEIYO MARU (Mojito direct) .. Wednesday, 20th June.
BINGO MARU .. Thursday, 21st June.
ATSUTA MARU .. Tuesday, 26th June.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU .. Wednesday, 11th July.
RIO-DE-JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MANILA MARU .. Saturday, 30th June.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
TACOMA MARU .. Saturday, 22nd June.
INDUS MARU .. Thursday, 5th July.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
PANAMA MARU .. Sunday, 8th July.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SHUNKO MARU .. Thursday, 5th July.
SEATTLE MARU .. Wednesday, 25th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.
ARABIA MARU (From Shanghai) .. Monday, 2nd July.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
KOHISO MARU .. Monday, 18th June.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & FAKHOI.
MENADO MARU .. Friday, 22nd June 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAVANA MARU .. End of June.
JAPAN PORTS.
SEATTLE MARU .. Sunday, 24th June.
BATAVIA MARU .. Saturday, 7th July.
KELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
KISHU MARU .. Sunday, 24th June Noon.
SEATTLE MARU (Direct to Keelung) .. Sunday, 24th June.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
KOHOKU MARU .. Thursday, 28th June noon.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.
BATAVIA MARU .. Saturday, 7th July.
For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
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SHIPPING SECTION.

MOTOR LINER.

"ORINOCO" CALLS AT
SOUTHAMPTON.

GERMAN SHIP.

Southampton—Another notable
step in the rehabilitation of the
German merchant service was made
when the Hamburg-America Line's
new motor liner "Orinoco" called
at this port. The German company
is bent on improving the West-
Indies service this year, and this
twin-screw motorship "Orinoco",
built at the Vulkan Works, Bremen,
is the first improvement. Her sister
vessel, the "Magdalena", now
being constructed at the Schichau
Works, Danzig, will be placed on
the same service in the autumn.
The "Orinoco" contains the at-
mosphere of comfort and the space
necessary for modern travel in a
hot climate. She is 456 feet long,
and has a gross tonnage of 9,000
tons. Her two Diesel engines of
6,500-h.p. give her a speed of 15
knots. The general design and
technical equipment aim at a high
degree of stability and seaworthi-
ness. Modern cabins, with new
devices, are offered for the use of
the 140 first-class passengers, and
the intermediate class (100 passen-
gers) is provided with proportion-
ately comfortable accommodation.
There is also a third-class part
of the ship with room for 100 more
travellers. In this class there is a
promenade deck, library, smoking-
room, ladies' room, and several
other conveniences for the enjoy-
ment of ocean life.

Like most Germans, the chief
members of the crew (including all
the stewards) speak English.

The first-class during saloon ex-
tends through two decks. A gal-
lery runs around and a bronze
balustraded stairway leads into the
room. An artistic blend of colour
makes this room the success of the
ship. Over the centre of the social
hall and supported by eight pillars
there is a cupola, the skylights of
which can be slid back in favour-
able weather, leaving the sky
visible. Large windows in the
birch-paneled walls and side bay
windows permit of the maximum of
daylight. The arrangement of the
lighting, as is the case with other
liners, is such that consideration
has been given to avoid any dis-
agreeable glare to the eyes. The
smoking room is paneled with wal-
nut, and is very comfortably fur-
nished, being fitted with three very
cosy alcoves, the centre one in par-
ticular affording accommodation
for a big party. Large glass doors
and high windows permit the free
entry of light and air. There are
a children's room, swimming bath,
orchestra, shops, plenty of deck
space for games, and every first-
class cabin has a bedstead. The
first-class single ticket from
Southampton to the West Indies is
£135. The homeward port of call
is Plymouth.

When a party of guests of the
company were received on board the
"Orinoco", they were met by
Herr Th. Ritter, a director, and
enjoyed a full inspection of the
vessel.

RELIEF IN THE MOTORSHIP.

Herr Ritter's Views.

"Yes, we believe in the future of
the motorship," Herr Ritter told
"The Journal of Commerce," dur-
ing a tour of inspection of the
vessel.
"Out of 21 ships now building
for the Hamburg-America Line, 18
are motor vessels. The first
novelty about the "Orinoco" is the

wide open sweep through the
centre of the ship, a feature that
gives space and air during tropical
travel.

The inspection of this compara-
tively small liner revealed the fact
that in several respects she is a
unique vessel. Her cabins are as
large and modern as those of the
Atlantic giants. The system of
opening all the social rooms right
throughout the length of the ship
gives a great sense of space and
freshness. A note of artistic
charm in the colour schemes of the
social hall, and the first-class
smoking room, achieves a height of
decoration and joy to the senses
never perhaps equalled before in
any ship—at least this was the
general opinion of the visitors.
Sliding roofs on the social
apartments, winter gardens, a large
open-air swimming bath (for the
use of first and second-class pas-
sengers), tennis courts, and broad
promenade decks, all offer tempt-

BRITISH SHIPS FIRED AT.

Two More Reply to Bandits'
Attack on Upper Yangtze.

Two more British steamers
have been under fire on the
Upper Yangtze River.

These are the China Naviga-
tion Co.'s "Kintang" and the s.s.
"Chinkwang." They were an-
nounced at near Anping, which has
proved a dangerous spot before.

In both cases, states a British
Naval wireless report, the guards
the ships returned the attack.

ing rendezvous for the open-air life
generally so delightful on the voy-
age to Trinidad and Central Ameri-
ca.

On her maiden voyage the
"Orinoco" is carrying 60 first-class
passengers, 100 third-class and
about 60 intermediate class pas-
sengers. On the return voyage
she is booked up to her full cap-
acity, about 400 passengers.

Anglo-German Friendship.

Mr. Ritter raised his glass at
luncheon to "Anglo-German
Friendship," and he said that al-
though the "Orinoco" was not a
large ship, they had tried to put
into her all the good things found
on the larger liners. As a matter
of fact, the "Orinoco" could not
be larger, because the depth at the
ports would not allow it, and the
trade did not warrant it. Yet he
believed that sort of boat did at-
tract passengers. He hoped Bri-
tish travellers would find their
way to that ship, and her sister-
ship, the "Magdalena"—not only
to give the company income, but
to renew and deepen the friend-
ship between Britain and Germany,
(Hear, hear.) He thought that
Germany's work in the provision
of passenger liners did much to
deepen that friendship and increase
the understanding between the
two nations. Understanding meant
friendship, and forgiveness for
what one did not like in the other.
(Applause.)

OVERLOADING.

[To the Editor of the "Journal of
Commerce"]

Sir,—The difficulties which con-
front the Board of Trade in their
efforts to put a stop to the prac-
tice of overloading ships are well
known to many connected with the
marine insurance market, who
share the interest and concern of
merchant naval officers in the prac-
tice of overloading.

It is also appreciated by serious
students of the subject that the
crime of overloading is one most
difficult of detection and proof, and
it is a regrettable fact that it is
only when a ship is lost and sea-
men perish that there is most
chance of proving overloading, and
bringing the guilty parties to book.

It has recently been reported
that the insurers paid the sum of
£44,767 to the owners of the St.
Mary Steamship Company in re-
spect of the loss of the Eastway.

It is well known in marine insur-
ance circles that underwriters and
claim-settlers were by no means un-
animous in favour of the decision
to pay the loss in respect of the
Eastway, and it is presumed that
the compromised settlement was
made on account of the vessel be-
ing mortgaged.

May I put forward the sugges-
tion that a very effective deterrent
to the practice of overloading would
be an amendment in the Marine In-
surance Act, making it illegal to
pay and to receive a settlement in
respect of the hull of any vessel
which the courts have found to be
overloaded with the privacy of the
owner.

The enactment of such a law
would, I am convinced, prove most
effective, and should be welcomed
by underwriters as relieving them

of the onus of making a decision
as to the settlement of such losses,
and at the same time reducing their
claims experience.

It may be at first suggested that
such a law would be severe to per-
sons in the position of innocent
mortgagees, but I would point out
that already the position in law is
that the innocent mortgagee con-
cerned in a ship is not protected
by the shipowners' insurances in
the event of fraudulent loss where
the shipowner is party to the fraud.
The effect of the amendment I sug-
gest would be to bring the crime of
overloading in line with that of
scuttling, &c.

In any case, the hardship on the
innocent mortgagee cannot be as
severe as that on the innocent
widows of seamen who perish in
overloaded ships.

Merchant naval officers are in-
creasing their interest and vigilance
with regard to the draft of vessels,
and the probability of evidence be-
ing forthcoming in respect of the
draft of ships which meet with dis-
aster, and were overloaded upon
sailing, being available to the au-
thorities, is very much greater to-
day than it ever has been.

It would be interesting to have
the views of your readers as to the
value, if any, of the suggestion I
venture to put forward, and to
learn of the objections which may
exist, but which I have as yet been
unable to perceive.

Yours, etc.,

W. H. COOMBS,
Navigators and General
Insurance Co., Ltd.
London, April 24, 1928.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Canada" left Shanghai on June 16
at 11 a.m., and is due at Kobe to-
day.

The Ben Line ss. "Benbrackie"
from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London
and Straits is due to arrive here
on June 20.

The P. & O. s.s. "Rawalpindi"
left Singapore for this port yester-
day at 9 a.m. with the outward
English Mails, and is due here on
June 21 at about 6 a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Russia" left Vancouver for Hong
Kong, via Japan ports and Shang-
hai, on June 7, and is due here on
June 25.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s.
"Bendoran" are reminded to take
delivery of their goods which will
be subjected to rent after June 21.

Admiral Behrens, the former
Soviet Naval Attaché in London,
and a member of Soviet, delega-
tions at several international con-
ferences, is dead.

The Portuguese Marconi Com-
pany has inaugurated a direct wire-
less service between Lisbon and
New York.

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

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U. S. Shipping Board
By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO & LOS
ANGELES.

S.S. "WEST ISLIP" .. June 28
S.S. "WEST HENSHAW" July 14
For full information apply to—
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July 4th, 1928—At Noon.

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DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 2.00 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING"	S.S. "TAI MING"
[1,068 tons—Capt. O. B. Wilks.]	[649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]
WED. 23th	MON. 25th
	SUN. 24th

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S.S. "CITY OF CARLISLE" ..Marseilles, Havre, London, Rotterdam, & Hamburg ..24th June.
S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ..Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ..25th July.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA" .. via Suez Canal ..18th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" .. via Suez Canal ..10th August.

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S.S. "FORREBANK" .. via Suez Canal ..6th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHON" .. via Suez Canal ..7th August.

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth),
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Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amella, Mozambique, Chinde,
Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and
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PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
RANPURA	16,001	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
MIRZAPUR	6,715	24th June	Strait & Bombay.
NOVARA	6,989	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
*KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
*KAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KANSIMIR	7,058	28th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
*KASIMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
*KALPINDI	9,334	11th Aug.	Strait & Bombay.
*KALPINDI	16,619	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KALPINDI	16,088	1st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
*KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

*Cargo only. *Calls Casablanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TILAWA	10,006	25th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	8,949	6th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,618	9th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	3rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKILWA	7,936	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

*ST. ALBANS	4,600	20th June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Tasmania, Hobart, Sydney & Melbourne.
*ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
*TANDA	5,956	21st Aug.	Melbourne.

*Calls Port Holland and omits Sandakan.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to
Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu,
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The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TALAMBA	8,618	20th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wei Hai Wei, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NELLORE	6,853	3rd July	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wei Hai Wei, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	10,000	9th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*TAKILWA	7,936	16th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y. Hama.
*RAJPUTANA	16,608	20th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*SANTHIA	7,754	24th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KALYAN	9,144	28th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*TANDA	6,956	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*TILAWA	10,006	8th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NALDERA	16,088	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KASHGAR	9,005	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "HELENUS"		Via Suez Canal	29th June.
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA"		Via Suez Canal	13th July.
S.S. "DARDANUS"		Via Suez Canal	27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"		Via Suez Canal	10th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON"		Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

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Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived from Manila
by the s.s. "President Pierce" to-
day were:—

For Hong Kong—Miss E. P.
Abuyen, Mr. T. Akiyama, Mrs. J.
Aquino, Mr. M. I. Espeleta, Mr.
Jang Sung-yun, Miss S. M.
Ledezmo, Miss A. McCallum, Mr.
R. C. Morton, Mr. A. H. Nemasce,
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. B. Peters, Mr.
M. B. Riefort, Mr. Say Kim-pon,
Mr. G. Ward.

For Shanghai—Miss D. Halford,
Miss K. Harrison, Mr. E. H.
Himrod, Mr. K. Kihara, Mr. I.
Kuzuhara, Mrs. H. M. Ostroski, Mr.
Teng Tian-seng, Mr. E. Yasunishi.
For Yokohama—Mr. E. L.
Whitney.

For Honolulu—Mrs. C. F. Hicks,
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Merritt, Mrs.
A. R. Whitmore, Miss P. Whitmore.
For San Francisco—Mr. J.
Dumas, Mr. L. M. Hausman, Mr.
H. F. Honerlah, Miss G. E. Robins.
For Los Angeles—Mr. W. M.
Milne.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers sailed from Hong
Kong on the N.Y.K. s.s. "Kitano
Maru" for Europe on June 16
were:—

Mr. E. J. Bell, Mrs. E. E. Nock,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Kajiwara, Mr. and
Mrs. C. C. Savage, the Misses
M. P. B. P. Savage, Mr. E. Howes,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tarrant, Mr.
J. Tosawa, Mr. K. Katch, Mr. N.
Ito, Mr. T. Chihara, Mr. and Mrs.
S. Wada, Miss S. Wada, Mr. Y.
Igarashi, Mr. T. Ishii, Mr. K.
Nakada, Mr. S. Oda, Miss E.
Edwards, Mr. N. Murakami, Mr.
J. J. Butler, Mr. G. V. Shillinglow,
Mr. J. Handa, Mr. R. Shimada, Mr.
Y. Fujisaki, Mr. A. Hishida, Mr.
H. W. C. Simpson, Mr. C. Wardle,
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson, Miss
M. Wilkinson, Mr. R. Sickinger,
Mr. K. Otani, Mr. K. Takai, Mr.
M. Ogura, Mr. and Mrs. A. D.
Graves, Mrs. L. Masubuchi and
children, Mrs. T. Tokuda, Mrs. M.
Mishuku, Mrs. T. K. Lin, Mr. A. R.
Tanamhasu, Mr. K. Gotz, Mr. P. R.
Phillips, Mr. Y. Yoshida, Mr. S. A.
Blahab, Mr. M. Fujimura, Mr. S.
Kobayashi, Mr. S. K. Lin, Mr. Sit
Shu-ming, Mr. B. Oda, Mr. S.
Baba.

NAVIGATING OFFICERS AND WIRELESS.

Some interesting information has
been collected from abroad with
regard to the extent to which nav-
igating officers are called upon to
undertake the work of wireless
operators, particularly in tramp
ships. The matter is of special
concern just now, in view of the
deliberations of the committee
which is engaged in revising the
examinations for masters and
mates, and which, it has
been suggested, should give
special attention to extend-
ing the syllabus so as to in-
clude wireless telegraphy. So far,
it is understood, the question has
not come before the committee, but
it is one of several important pro-
posals to be discussed. The ad-
visability of the step, as already re-
ferred to in our columns, was urged
during the evening by Commodore
Sir Bortram Hayes at the Naval
Architects' dinner. In Sweden, we
are informed, there have been
issued in all 521 wireless certifi-
cates—147 to masters and navigat-
ing officers and 374 to non-navigat-
ors. Of the wireless operators em-
ployed, or available for service—
numbering 300 in all—114 are mas-
ters and navigating officers and 186
non-navigators. About one-third
of the wireless installations in the
Swedish mercantile marine are
worked by deck officers, and the
number bids fair to increase. The
staffing of wireless ship stations by
nautical officers has made consider-
able progress in Germany during
recent years, particularly in ships
which are not obliged to keep any
fixed hours of watch. In many of
the navigation schools the curri-
culum has been extended so that all
candidates for officers' certificates
have to complete a course in wire-
less telegraphy. Some of the
French shipping companies provide
that one or more of the deck officers
in each of their vessels shall have
passed an examination as a wire-
less operator; and during the past
18 months candidates in the nau-
tical schools preparing for a mate's
ticket have taken a practical course
in wireless telegraphy. In the
Danish mercantile marine, out of
250 vessels supplied with wireless
installations, 70 are operated
by navigating officers; and in
Holland, according to the
latest available figures, 168
were served in this way out of a
total of 475. It will mean a good
deal to British owners if some mea-
sures are introduced here. It
seems foolish that an operator who
may not be called upon to perform
more than a few hours' duty during
a whole voyage should have to be
engaged solely for work which
could be done as efficiently by one
of the deck officers, who would
leave the mechanical side to be at-

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Destination	Steamer	Sailing
T'au via S'tow & S'hai	CHARSANG	Wed., 20th June at Noon
T'au via S'tow & S'hai	WAISHING	Sun., 24th June at Noon
T'au via S'tow & S'hai	KWONGSANG	Wed., 27th June at Noon
T'au via S'tow & S'hai	HOPSANG	Sun., 1st July at Noon
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	YUENSANG	Sat., 23rd June at 11 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	FOOKSANG	Thurs., 5th July at 11 a.m.
Canton	HOSANG	Wed., 11th July at 11 a.m.
Strait & Calcutta	YATSHING	Tues., 10th June at 6 a.m.
Strait & Calcutta	NAMSANG	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.
Strait & Calcutta	KUMSANG	Tues., 3rd July at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	HIMSANG	Thurs., 28th June at 10 a.m.
Yokohama	CHIPSING	Fri., 29th June at Noon

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"A LITTLE WINE."

LONDON LORD MAYOR'S DISCLAIMER.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir
Charles Batho, presided at the an-
nual banquet of the Wine and
Spirit Trades Benevolent Society
at the Connaught Rooms. Mr.
Sheriff Davenport and Mr.
Sheriff Green were present, and
the company numbered over 700.
Sir Charles Batho proposed the
toast of "Success to the Wine
and Spirit Trades Benevolent So-
ciety," and said the charity was
founded in 1886 by Mr. Robert
Gray, a member of an old family
of City wine merchants and mem-
bers of the Vintners' Company,
so that both the "Trade" com-
panies had been associated with
the society from its commence-
ment. Last year a sum of £3,942
was distributed in temporary
help. This made a total expendi-
ture of over £10,000 per annum,
so that, as the income from in-
vestments was just under £2,000,
the balance of £2,000 had to be
found from subscriptions and
donations.

"These are days of tolerance,"
continued the Lord Mayor. "I
saw it stated the other day that
I am a total abstainer. That is
untrue. (Cheers.) Although I
am, so to speak, willing in
spirit, cannot help the flesh being
weak, and therefore I plead
guilty to saying that though I
can't take very much, I believe in
a little wine for the stomach's
sake." (Laughter and cheers.)
The toast of "The Vintners"
was proposed by Major H. Seyd
(chairman of the Wine and Spirit
Association), and Mr. Alderman
Percy W. Greenaway responded,
and congratulated the Lord
Mayor on the success of that
gathering.

Replying to the toast of "The
Chairman," given by Mr. O. T.
Norris, the Lord Mayor said the
society deserved the assistance of
all right-thinking people.
The secretary, Mr. E. J. Wallis,
announced a subscription list of
£5,221.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

T.U.C. AND PROGRESS OF INQUIRY.

A special meeting of the General
Council of the Trade Union Con-
gress was held recently to consider
reports from the joint committee of
employers and trade-union repre-
sentatives which is at work on
questions of industrial relationship.
The meeting was in preparation
for a further joint full conference
between Sir Alfred Mond's group
of employers and the General Coun-
cil.

Tentative agreements have been
reached on several subjects, includ-
ing trade-union recognition, vic-
timisation of trade unionists, and
better machinery for industrial
relationship. The discussion was
on the principles of a prelimi-
nary joint investigation with regard
to industrial disputes. The Gen-
eral Council empowered its indus-
trial committee to continue its
examination of the subjects, and a
further meeting of the committee of
the Mond-Turner group was ar-
ranged.

tended to by an engineer or elec-
trician. Whatever may be the at-
titude of the trade unions, the con-
tinuance of the present system,
which is causing a good deal of ir-
ritation in the service, is certainly
not justified.—"Sydney."



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if the President Liners employed the same
efficiency and care in handling freight as they
do in taking care of their passengers, it would
pay us to route all of our shipments via the
Dollar and American Mail Lines. This cable says
'Shipment arrived perfect condition, record
time'. From now on all our freight as well as
employees will go on the Presidents."

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To San Francisco and Los Angeles
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Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
To Seattle and Victoria
The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays

Pres. Pierce	June 19th 10 a.m.	Pres. Jackson	June 26th 3 a.m.
Pres. Taft	July 3rd	Pres. McKinley	July 10th
Pres. Jefferson	July 17th	Pres. Grant	July 24th
Pres. Lincoln	July 31st	Pres. Cleveland	Aug. 7th

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Pres. Adams	July 15th 8 a.m.	Pres. Monroe	Aug. 26th 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield	July 29th 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson	Sept. 9th 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jackson	June 19th 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley	July 3rd 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft	June 23rd 6 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson	July 7th 6 p.m.
Pres. Polk	July 1st 8 a.m.	Pres. Adams	July 15th 8 a.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to
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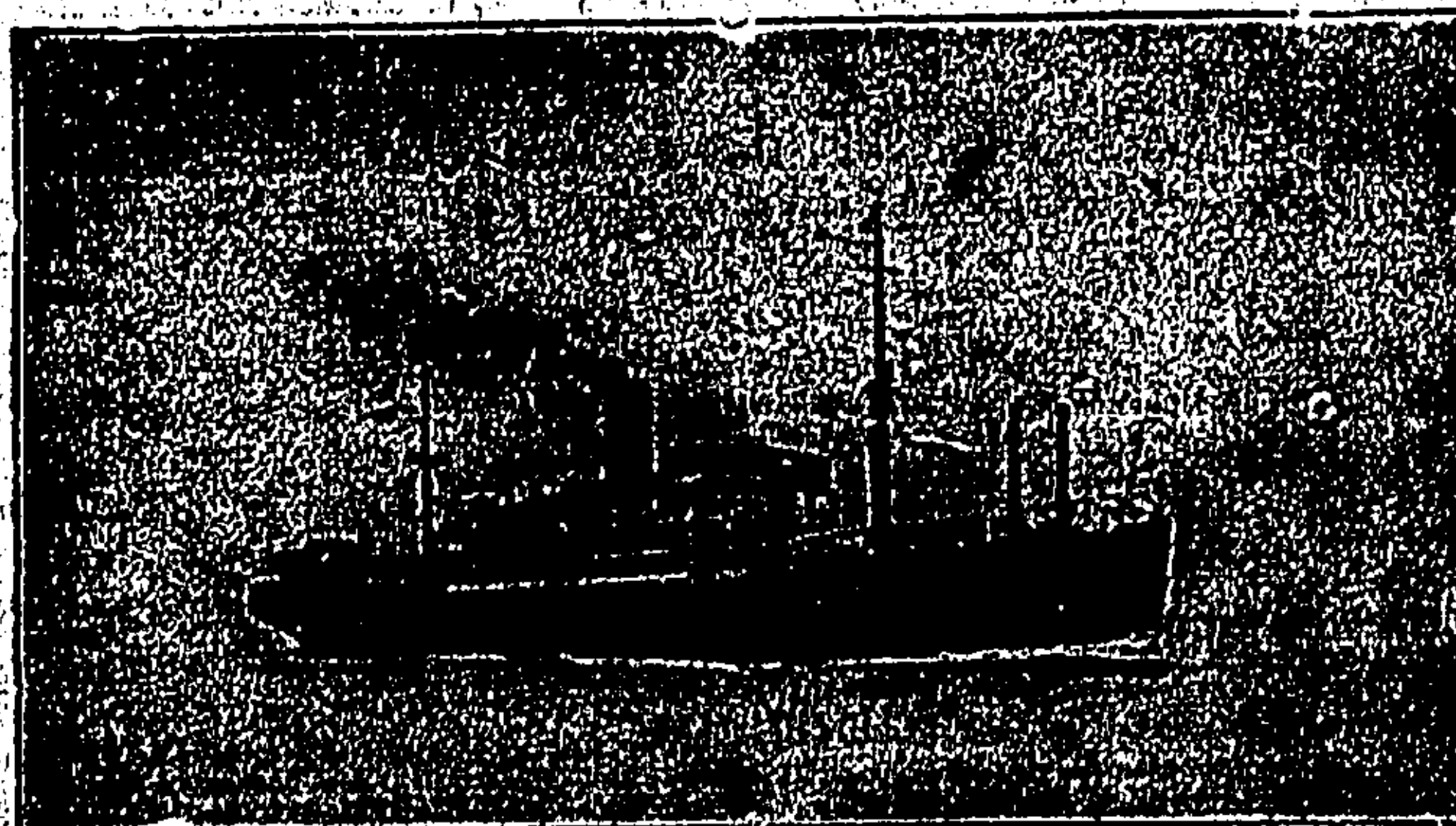
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Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

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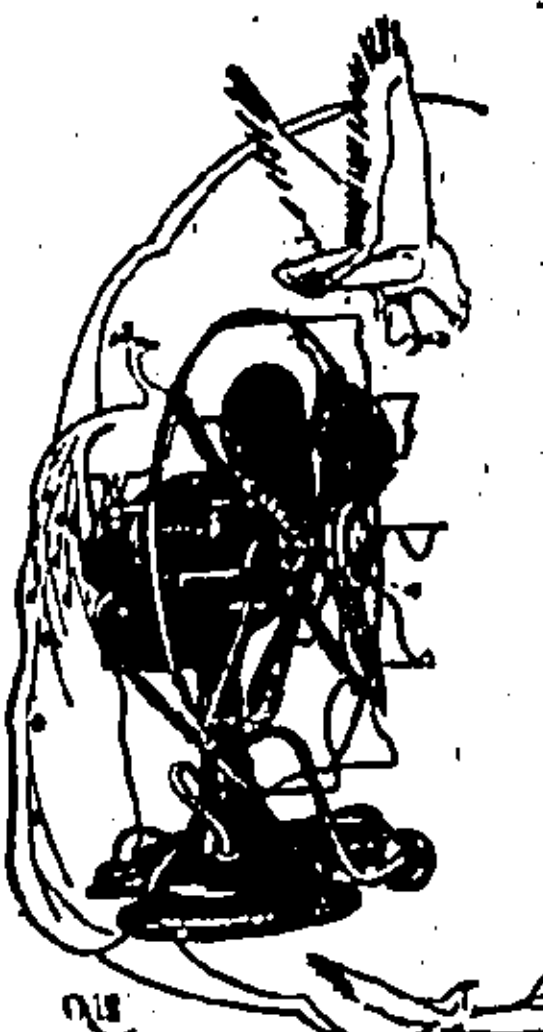
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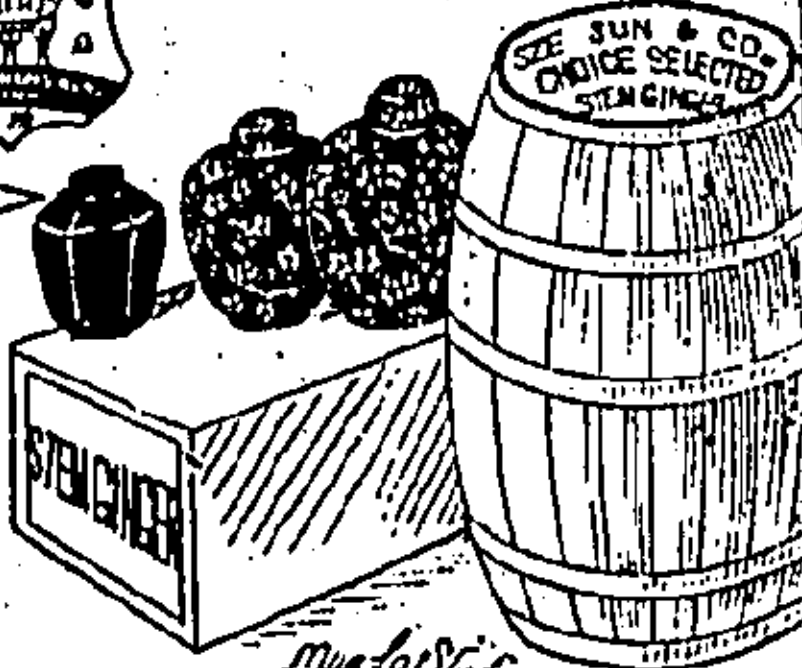
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DEATH.

MACKENZIE.—Rev. Charles
Norman Ross passed away on
June 15 at Wellington, New
Zealand (after operation) aged
51.

Hong Kong, Monday, June 18, 1928.

NATIONALIST GOVERN-
MENT'S DECLARATION.Evidently the Nationalists are
of opinion that they are firmly
established in Peking; and in
that belief, it would seem, they
have issued to "the friendly
nations of the world" the declara-
tion which has just been published.
The Nationalists have
certainly not wasted any time
before issuing the declaration, and
it is to be hoped that it really
does point to a state of affairs
pending in China generally as
well as in the capital which,
alas! has not been experienced in
that unhappy country and its
much tried metropolis for many a
day. "The friendly nations of
the world" will doubtless be deeply
interested in this the first
declaration of the new regime at
Peking but the latest of many
very similar statements. There
is no country in the world but
wishes China to be well-organised,
happy, prosperous and progres-
sive, even if for no other reason
than that the better organised,
the happier, the more prosperous
and progressive she becomes the
better must it be for those na-
tions whose chief desire in main-
taining relations with China lies
in the fact that they wish such re-
lationship to redound to their
mutual advantage commercially.
Sir Miles Lampson, in recent
speeches, made this point per-fectly clear as being the chief con-
sideration of the British Govern-
ment in its relations with China,
no matter what political Party
should be in power in Peking, for
China's political problems are
China's own affair. We British
concern ourselves only with
China's economic development,
clearly realising that it is for the
Chinese themselves to rule their
country and "put their house in
order." They can best do so by
observing the "golden rule" which
in one form or another is the
axiom upon which sound govern-
ment in all countries is based,
namely, that they "do unto
others as they should wish
others to do unto them." If a
political Party, on its own behalf
and acting on behalf of the coun-
try as a whole, repudiates any
obligation made in the name of
the country they not only do
others an injury but they be-
smirch the good name of their
country. The Nationalists, now
in power in Peking, would do
well to ponder over this all-
important point in issuing de-
clarations. We can only venture
to reflect the British attitude to-
wards China and, in doing so, we
unhesitatingly say that there is
no nation more eager to help the
Chinese Government to attain to
a position of equality among the
comity of nations than the Brit-
ish. This is a fundamental point
in the policy of the British Gov-
ernment in this country, and it is
one which has, of course, the
most cordial support of all Brit-
ons in this part of the world,
from the British Minister in
Peking down to the humblest
newspaper scribe.If, as we hope, the Nationalists
are now firmly established in Pek-
ing for the good of China as a
whole and are determined to in-
troduce co-ordination among the
provinces and cohesion through-
out the country together with
the maintenance of the friendliest
of feelings towards those coun-
tries which seek to do commerce
with them, they will find that the
helping hand of foreigners will
be readily extended to them, and
by none more heartily than by
the British. If the new National-
ist Government are of opinion
that they can best serve their
country as a whole by the adop-
tion of the "three principles" ad-
vocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat,
they will, of course, do so as ex-
pediently as possible. The very
best of luck to them, and all the
more so if it will enable them to
attain what is stated in the Na-
tionalists' declaration to be that
they "may gain for our people
the blessings of liberty and free-
dom and for China international
peace on a basis of equality."This declaration that has been
addressed to "The Friendly Na-
tions of the World" will be, we
venture to state, everywhere re-
ceived in a friendly spirit by for-
eigners, who wish just as much
as any patriotic Chinese, not
only for the speedy unification of
the country but for the adoption
of as rapid a revision of those
treaties which the Chinese re-
gard as "unequal." In inequality
there is no justice nor can there
be confidence on the one side or
respect on the other. China's
new Government has but to ap-
proach the foreign Governments
in question in a businesslike way,
making it clear that they, on
their part, are as ready and will-
ing as they hope the others will
be to keep in mind the all-import-
ant point of equality. If this is
done, China's new Government
need have no fear in looking for-
ward to the "friendly nations"
meeting them and revising the
treaties in the proper spirit.Among the passengers arrived
by the s.s. "Kitano Maru" is the
Rev. Fr. R. Noval of the Spanish
Procuration.Mr. George Ward, President of
D. L. Ward Co., paper dealers of
Philadelphia, on pleasure trip to
the Far East, also on the "Pierce."A Chinese, who is alleged to have
obtained from the manager of the
Hang Cheung Shing Timber Yard,
Wanchai, \$200 by false pretences
has been arrested.Acting on information received,
the Canton police raided a dairy
farm during the week-end and
discovered large quantities of am-
munition including 23 bombs, a
machine gun and 2 rifles. No
arrest was made as there was no
one on the premises when the police
arrived.As the result of public motor
car, No. 223, colliding with a rick-
sha in Queen's-road East, near the
Soldiers' Club, yesterday, the
ricksha puller and a carpenter named
Chan Cheung (27) who was a pas-
senger, in the ricksha at the time
of the accident, both received in-
juries which necessitated their re-
moval to the Government Civil
Hospital.Two unemployed Chinese were
charged, before Major C. Willson
on Saturday morning, with black-
mailing a truck coolee and with
endeavouring to force him to
join a triad society. According to
the witness, on two different oc-
casions they had "squeezed" 40
cents from him and a further 20
cents were demanded when the
police intervened. Sentences of
two months' hard labour were in-
flicted on each of the defendants.Advance booking for the dress
circle is now open at the Queen's
Theatre for the great film "Sun-
rise," which begins a run of five
days to-morrow. "As 'Sunrise'
has been acclaimed as the pinnacle
of screen achievement, there
is sure to be a big demand for seats,
and cinema-goers are advised to
book early, especially for the even-
ing performances. The picture will
be shown at special times of 2.30,
he shown at the special times of
2.30, 5.00, 7.15 and 9.30.Among the prominent passengers
arriving to-day by the s.s. "Presi-
dent Pierce" are Mr. R. C. Morton,
Director for the Orient for the
United States Shipping Board, on
a visit to Hong Kong to meet his
daughter, returning from the
States, and Mr. F. A. B. Peters,
Chairman and Managing Director
of the Peters American Delicacy
Co., Ltd., of Sydney, Aust., ice
cream manufacturers, stopping
over in Hong Kong en route to the
States accompanied by Mrs. Peters.Mr. E. Pasco, of Messrs. Brewer
& Co., Paddar-street, reported to
the police during the week-end that
a Chinese, giving his name as
Sidney Woods, obtained from the
shop magazines and books to the
value of \$38. He promised to pay
at a certain hotel in town, but
when the sheriff called there, he
was informed that no person by
the name of Sidney Woods resided
there. It will be remembered that
the name Sidney Woods was used
by a young man about a month
ago when by a similar trick he
obtained a Remington typewriter,
worth \$800, on approval from
Messrs. Mustard & Co., afterwards
selling the machine to a Chinese
shop in Pottinger-street for \$110
and absconding.In a report made to the
police, Mr. Caye, of Messrs.
Mustard & Co., described the
young man as Eurasian.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BEST SELLER.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Dear Sir,—We notice in your
issue of February 23, on page 10,
that you review Thornton
Wilder's THE BRIDGE OF SAN
LUIS REY, and mention that it
is not likely that it will ever be
classified as a best seller.It might interest you to know
that it has been classified as a best
seller both in this country and in
America from the day of its
publication. We have printed
nine editions here, and in
America 100,000 copies were sold
in ninety days. The demand at
present shows very little sign of
slackening.Yours, faithfully,
p.p. Longmans, Green,
& Co., Ltd.,
John S. Chandlin.
Paternoster Row,
London, May 16.

CONFUCIANISM.

PAPER AT CAMBRIDGE BY
MR. LO TUNG-FAN, M.A.(The substance being that of a
Paper read before a Study
Circle of Trinity Hall, Cam-
bridge University, on March 1,
1928, by Mr. Lo Tung-fan,
B.A.)

VI.—POLITICAL IDEALS.

We next come to the political
ideals of Confucius. The life
work of Confucius was to restore
peace and order in the government
of his country. His ethics are
therefore primarily political in
their significance. But I must
tell you that what Confucius taught
was not a political study
or political science but some
ideals in the light of which the
relation between the governing and
the governed should be re-
gulated. Confucius laid down no
intellectual principle or principles
for the guidance of political or-
ganisation. His teaching may be
summarised in this way: not only
is the end of government the good
life, but also the means for govern-
ment is the good life.I am not sure if there was any-
thing that could be called politics
in Confucius's time. By politics
I mean, in the terms of Prof.
Sidgwick, "the system of relations
which ought to be established among
the persons governing, and between
them and the governed, in a society
composed of civilised men, as we
know them."You have learned that in early
China there was the personal theory
running through the whole social
and political organisation and that
government was by men and not
by laws. There were thus not
much public affairs; there were
only the private affairs of the
persons governing. Government
was simply the expression of the
power and desire of the persons
governing.Paternalism in the strict sense
was the guiding principle. It is
probably thus that Confucius laid
so much stress on the influence of
personal example in government
and the virtuous life of the persons
governing. As Confucius says:
"When a prince's personal conduct
is correct, his government is effec-
tive without the issuing of orders.
If his personal conduct is not
correct, he may issue orders, but
they will not be followed."

From the Classics.

Confucius derived his political
ideas from the earlier Chinese
classics. It was early believed that
a sovereign received the appoint-
ment of heaven as a ruler of the
people on account of his illustrious
virtue, he also lost the favour from
heaven, and another virtuous ruler
would take his place. The will of
heaven was shown in the popular
will of the people. It is not a
theory of divine right, but of the
right to govern on condition of a
virtuous life or the capacity to rule
the people well. We have seen
before that the three great
patriarchal kings were chosen by
the people because of their remark-
able virtuous lives.Although Confucius followed this
early political theory, he did not
follow it up the logical conclusion
that the people had the right to
rebel against an unworthy ruler.
Mencius, however, positively de-
clared that when a prince was no
longer fit to govern, he should be
deposed.

Human Relations.

According to Confucius the func-
tion of government is to rectify
human relations. It is achieved
when the prince is prince, and the
minister is minister; when the
father is father and son is son. If a
prince exercises his virtue in
government, the people will surely
follow up his example, just as the
north polar star keeps its place and
all stars turn towards it. Chi Kang
Tao asked Confucius about govern-
ment. Confucius replied: "To
govern means to rectify."If you lead on the people with
correctness, who will dare not to
be correct? Chi Kang Tao,
troubled with the number of thieves
in his state, inquired of Confucius
how to do away with them. Con-
fucius said, "If you, sir, were not
covetous, although you should re-
ward them to do it, they would not
steal." Chi Kang Tao asked Con-
fucius about government once
again, saying, "What do you say
to killing the unprincipled for
the good of the principled?" Con-
fucius replied, "Sir, in carrying on
your government, who should you
use killing at all? Let your
evincing desires be for what is good,
and the people will be good. The
relation between superior and in-
ferior is like that between the
wind and the grass. The grass
must bend when the wind blows
across it." Confucius seemed to
attach too much importance to
personal influence, and unless the
assumption on which his theories
are based, that human nature is
inborn good, is valid, it would be
expecting too much to rely on the
people's response to good examples.

Those in Office.

The hope of Confucius was to
see a government established upon
his moral principles. His ideal
government is one in which the
ruler is benevolent, the ministers
are all faithful to their duties, and
the people live peaceful lives. He
believed that persons of virtue and
ability should be in office to help
the government. So he taught
before Plato that the best should
rule. Both the persons governing
and the governed should be pro-
perly educated. Thus he says:
"When the men of high station is
well instructed, he loves man; when
the man of low station is well
instructed, he is easily ruled."Confucius did not neglect the
economical aspect of government.
"When the Master observed, Wei
Zan Yu acted as driver of his
carriage. The Master observed,
'How numerous are the people?'
Yu asked, 'Since they are so
numerous, what more shall be done
for them?' 'Enrich them,' was
the reply. 'And when they have
been enriched, what more shall be
done?' The master said, 'Teach
them.' There is another passage
in the Analects which is interesting
in that it deals with a point which
is the most discussed question of
to-day, and that it deals with it
in such a way that all modern
governments can find a great deal
to learn in it.

The Choice.

"Tse-Kung asked about govern-
ment. The master said, 'The re-
quisites of government are that
there should be sufficiency of good,
sufficiency of military equipment,
(or, as we should say, sufficiency
of armaments), and confidence of
the people in their rulers.' Tse-
Kung said, 'If it cannot be helped,
and one of these must be dis-
pensated with, which of them should
be foregone first?' The military
equipment," said the master.
Tse-Kung again asked, 'If it cannot
be helped, and one of the remain-
ing two must be dispensed with,
which of them should be foregone?'
The Master answered, 'Part with
the food. From of old, death has
been the lot of all men; but if
the people have no faith in their
rulers, there is no standing for the
state.'

(To be Continued.)

A CHINA HAND.

REV. NORMAN MACKENZIE
PASSES AWAY.A cable message has been re-
ceived by the brother of the Rev.
Norman Mackenzie at Wellington,
New Zealand, of his death from
heart failure after an operation.Mr. Mackenzie came out to
China in 1900 to take up Mission
work under the Church Mission-
ary Society for whom he served
until his retirement, owing to
ill health at Liemchow, Shu Hing,
Ling Shan, Nanning and Pakhol.
In New Zealand Mr. Mackenzie
was appointed superintendent of the
Anglican Mission to the Chin-
ese in the north island. He was
a step-son of the Venerable Arch-
deacon Barnett and is survived by
his wife and three children, to
whom sincere sympathy is ex-
tended in their sudden loss.Last week a foki of the Lee
Theatre was charged for assaulting
a motor-car tout, who pestered
people coming out of the theatre.
The defendant offered to pay \$10
compensation to the injured tout;
and the case was settled. The
same foki on Saturday was charged,
before Mr. R. E. Lindell with
touting and fined \$10.A Chinese was arrested on
Thursday at Kwong-wing wharf
for having in his possession 144
gallons of undutiable Chinese wine.
He was charged before Major C.
Willson and was fined \$10 with
the alternative of 2 weeks' hard labour.A wireless equipment has been
presented to the Home for Tramps
at Batcombe, Dorset, by Mrs.
Christie, in memory of Midshipman
John Waldron.

UNCLAIMED.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., AT THE G.P.O.

OFFICIAL LIST.

A General Post Office notification, issued on Saturday, gives the following particulars with regard to unclaimed correspondence, etc., waiting at the Post Office, and also unclaimed radio telegrams at the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building:—

Poste Restante Correspondence.
W. G. Burdett, A. E. Corbet (c/o Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd.), C. E. Cleaver, Mrs. A. Gillespie (Nes Webb), P. Green, Mr. Groove, (Musical Director), H. S. M. Hoare (Cadet, Government Services), M. B. Hanafin, A. P. Halley, E. G. S. Kay, F. K. Kellogg, L. H. Lamb, S. D. Lund (c/o Asiatic Exploration Co.), Mrs. B. H. M. Lloyd, Madame V. Langbank, Robert List (Money Order), Mr. C. M. Loe, Miss M. Montrose, J. F. Muir, H. H. Madill, Mrs. H. McKenzie, Drosaur Milson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Murray, J. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Noll Walker, N. C. Nag, J. Robertson, M. A. Soffer, H. Shaw (Asiatic Exploration Co.), J. Samson, E. de los Santos, A. Surin, Mrs. F. P. de Silva, Dr. H. Weber, Mrs. G. F. Young.

Unpaid Correspondence.
T. W. Campbell, Mrs. G. H. Corse, H. S. James (c/o H.K. Hotel), T. Van Leenwen, Multon (Tailor No. 2536), N. Perkins, Comdr. R. Risley, E. Stille (c/o H.K. Hotel), S. Saguieag.

Registered Articles.
H. Blaberg (c/o H.K. Hotel), Cheung Sheung-chi, Prof. G. O. Enriquez (c/o American Consulate), Hugo Frank, F. Hardvilliers & Co., H. Lensvelde, Madame Martensen (Passenger, s.s. "Angers"), Archie Ming (H.K. Christian College), Mrs. L. C. Strelley, M. A. Soffer, Miss E. Zarairova.

Dr. C. J. Todd.
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Address From
Oscar-Bank of China ... Swatow
Kioeliong ... Magelang
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Station ... s.s. "Somedon Maru"
Shudder ... Namdinh
Portrait ... s.s. "Kashgar"
Miramar ... s.s. "Mongolia"
Laisang ... Makasser
Chengzo ... "Kashmir"
Mrs. Murenbeeld ... Lahad Datu
Taitoon, H.K. Hotel ... Medan
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Leicher, Mail Steamer
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Papker ... Wuchow
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Ng The-ga, c/o Knowledge ... Pres. Wilson
A. C. David, Hong Kong
Hotel ... St. Louis Mo.
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Anshanche Sanhong ... Cholon
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4044 ... Havana
Lee Chon ... Batavia
1953 ... Yunnanfu
Chan Sau care of ... Hamburg
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Hon Ying ... Bangkok
Agnes ... Ottawa
Beaver ... Tong-wei, 50, Wing
Lok-at ... San Antonio Tex.
Sus Kwong Hing ... Soerabaja
Tioswila ... Delangos
Jushon ... San Francisco
Shui Fing ... Bandoeng
Tohyohunno ... Soerabaja

A COOL DRINK.

CHOCOLATE MALTED MILK.

Something new and wholly delightful in cool drinks, which can be made at home has just appeared on the market. This takes the form of a Malted Milk composition flavoured with chocolate.

The makers, Messrs. Thompson of Wisconsin, U.S.A., have certainly taken great pains to offer an attractive and refreshing drink which can be made hot or cold according to taste.

Thompson's "Double Malted" milk is made from pure, sweet, whole milk, selected wheat and barley malt, the water used in the processing of this food being the well known Wankesha Spring Water.

This nourishing product affords almost instant energy which relieves that between-meal fatigue, makes you physically fit, mentally alert and alive to the joy of good health.

With every tin sold a very neat and useful "shaker" is given away free, and with the aid of this same particularly appetising mixture can be made.

This new product can be obtained from all the leading local stores as from Messrs. Hui & Hui Co., Alexandra Bldg., who are sole agents for Hong Kong.

HYDE PARK.

THE EXPENSE OF ADDITIONAL LIGHTING.

MORALS & PUBLIC ORDER.

Sir William Joynton-Hicks, the Home Secretary, speaking at the annual general meeting of the North Kensington Conservative and Unionist Association, referred to the police patrol in Hyde Park and the maintenance, there of public order.

"I confess," he said, "that I should like to see more lights in the Park, but to have lights all over would involve an enormous expenditure, and we are now straining every nerve to economise in every way possible."

"What I would like is more police. I do not hesitate to say that the police force, as a whole, is undermanned in view of these enormous demands made on them by growing traffic reforms and the enormous increase in what may be called scientific crime."

"Before I cease to be Home Secretary I hope that the time will come when I shall be able to put before the Treasury a considered scheme for the enlargement of the police force of London, in order that we may have, not only the best, most devoted, most gracious, and the most kindly police force in the world, but a force adequate in numbers to the demands which are made on it by the ever-increasing growth of our metropolis."

Sir William said he had chosen that occasion to refer to the subject because the people of North Kensington had a particular interest in it. Hyde Park was the birthright of all Londoners, and the greatest playground in Britain. No other capital had such a large open space in its very centre dedicated to the enjoyment of the people.

"Chaste Embrace."
There were about seventy of the police force always detailed for service in the Park, of which there were some nineteen or twenty on duty at the same time. Two of these were in plain clothes, the remainder in uniform.

"We—and I am speaking as the Minister responsible for the Police Force—are not responsible for the morals of the people of this country," he continued. "Morality, or the lack of it, is not a crime against the laws of the land, but what we are responsible for and what it is the duty of the police to see to it that every man at any time of the day or evening can take his wife and children to Hyde Park with the certain assurance that they will see nothing which will offend them or which ought to offend any man or woman of decency of our country." It was not illegal for the youngest member of the community to take an equally young lady for a walk in Hyde Park—neither, he was bound to confess, was it illegal to salute her with a chaste embrace. (Laughter.) "I suppose we have all done that either in Hyde Park or in some other park at some time of our lives," added Sir William, "and if anyone has not then it is time he started to do so. At the same time, it is the duty of the police to see and so far as they can, to prevent, any cases of indecency of any kind which are offensive to the community as a whole."

M. POINCARÉ'S TASK.

STABILISING THE FRANC AT 125 TO THE £.

Paris.—The stabilisation of French currency at the rate of 125 francs to the £ sterling is, I understand, the first intention of M. Poincaré when the new Chamber meets, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

This step will become effective at the end of June or the beginning of July, it was learned in Parisian banking circles.

It will mean that every holder of a 100-franc paper note will be able to present it at the Bank of France and demand in exchange a gold louis—that is to say, one of the 20 franc gold pieces which were as familiar in France before the war as golden sovereigns were in England.

This return to a gold basis has been envisaged by M. Poincaré ever since he undertook the difficult task of restoring France's finances when M. Herriot's Radical-Socialist Government resigned, leaving the franc exchange at the lowest level it had ever touched and the Treasury without sufficient cash in hand to pay the Civil Servants their monthly wages.

The gold reserve of the Bank of France, which before the Great War was the largest in the world, now amounts once more to no less than £200,000,000.

It is nothing less than a disgrace that our courts are crowded with motor-car summonses.—Mr. S. G. Edridge.

"GEORDIE" WATT.

NOW RECOVERED FROM HIS ILLNESS.

GOING ON HOME LEAVE.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. George Watt, Senior Revenue Officer, who was recently in hospital for two spells totalling over two months, has recovered sufficiently to be discharged from hospital a few days ago.

Mr. Watt, accompanied by Mrs. Watt, will proceed Home on ten months' leave by the s.s. "Ranpura" which is due to sail from Hong Kong on Saturday, June 23. Mr. Watt intends to visit his brother, Mr. James J. ("Blackie") Watt, who was some years ago in the Hong Kong Police Force, being an Inspector in the then Detective staff, and "No. 2" to Chief Detective Inspector "Willie" Morrison, who is also now in retirement.

"Blackie" owns a farm in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and a stay of a few months there ought to do "Geordie" a lot of good and bring him back to Hong Kong once more his own robust self.

Mrs. Watt's charms will be missed, particularly by the Philharmonic Society. Mr. Watt joined the Government service in 1904. He was transferred to the Imports and Exports Department in 1914.

THE OLDEST PEER.

LORD COVENTRY AGED 90.

The Earl of Coventry, the oldest member of the House of Lords, was 90 years old recently.

The birthday celebrations at his Worcestershire home, Croome Court, where he now spends most of his time, were quiet and simple. The farmers of the Croome estate presented an address, which read:—

The cordial relations which have for so long a time obtained between your lordship and your tenants, both in times of agricultural prosperity and depression, and your never-failing kindness to us, have served to knit ever more closely the bonds of our affection and esteem.

Later in the day Lord Coventry received visits from members of the family, who went specially to Croome to offer their congratulations. With him in the library were the Countess of Coventry and Lady Barbara Dudley Smith, and among those who called were the Hon. Charles Coventry and his son, Mr. Gerald Coventry.

Lord Coventry is in vigorous health and goes for a motor drive every day. He was Master of H.M. Buckhounds from 1886 to 1892, and again from 1895 to 1900. One of the oldest members of the Jockey Club, he has seen sixty-seven Derbys. He distinguished himself in his younger days as a cricketer, and has been a member of the M.C.C. for seventy-two years. Until recently Lord Coventry was Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, and he is a magistrate for the county, president of its Territorial Force Association, hon. colonel of the 5th and 6th Battalions of the Worcestershire Regiment, and High Steward of Tewkesbury. He has always taken great interest in art, and at Croome has a valuable collection of historical pictures.

Lord Coventry succeeded his grandfather to the peerage when he was only 5 years old. He married fifty-three years ago. Lady Coventry is a daughter of the second Earl of Craven.

BODY AS BEQUEST.

ALDERMAN'S GIFT TO COLLEGE.

Manchester.—The veteran Labour member of the Manchester City Council, Alderman James Johnson, who died in his 83rd year, expressed the desire in his will that his body should be handed over to the College of Anatomy at the Manchester University to serve any useful purpose that could be found for it.

Accordingly, after a memorial service, the body was handed over to the College authorities, to be used for the instruction of young doctors. In his will the Alderman is understood to have said: "I detest the hollow pomp of public funerals." Throughout his life he had always expressed a horror of pageantry and publicity. He was a teetotaler and non-smoker.

He had long contemplated willing his remains to the College of Anatomy, and had stated that this was the one way in which he could carry on his public service.

Nationalist soldiers who were brought to Shanghai after receiving wounds at the war front are being paid a couple of months' wages by the local authorities and sent home.

PIQUANT FARCE.

"BLONDE OR BRUNETTE" FOR WORLD.

THURSDAY'S ATTRACTION.

"Blonde or Brunette," a hilarious farce taken from the daring French stage play, "An Angel Passes," will be the chief attraction at the World Theatre from Thursday to Saturday next, according to a special advertisement in this issue. Adolphe Menjou, Greta Nissen and Alette Marchal are the leading players. The picture presents Menjou in the role of a young French millionaire who, having decided to live a quiet life, marries a demure country blonde. Disillusioned on discovering her to be capable of advanced Parisian tastes he secures a divorce and marries a brunette. While living with his second wife, the first repeatedly manages to disturb the peace and quiet, and a thoroughly amusing climax arrives, when the three, on a visit to a country house, find themselves in all sorts of difficulties owing to the fact that their hosts are unaware of the true state of affairs and believe he is still married to the blonde. Evening brings further complications when the hosts insist on putting the husband into the wrong room. Richard Rossen, the director, is said to have produced an extremely clever comedy, which with its spicy French theme, gives Adolphe Menjou a rare opportunity for display of his polished brand of humour.

"FOUR-FLUSHER."

DELIGHTFUL PICTURE AT THE QUEEN'S.

With George Lewis in the principle role, and Marion Nixon playing opposite him, "The Four-Flusher," a delightful comedy is being screened at the Queen's Theatre for final performances to-day.

Amazing situations are recorded in the story of a young man starting a shoe concern of his own, who with the loan of \$10,000 obtained from a bank through fortunate circumstances, the climax of the tale is reached when all the creditors surrounded him, demanding payment.

Wesley Ruggles, well known as a director of comedy production, directs the picture in his usual capable style, including a strong cast of noted comedians to make the picture a success. Eddie Phillips, recently shown in prominence in "Finders Keepers" plays an important part, with Churchill Ross, Jimmy Aye, Wilfred North, and Miriam Fauche among others, in close support.

IRISH BETS LAW.

PLAN TO WIPE OUT GAMBLING HALLS.

Dublin.—The Irish Free State Betting Act will expire in October and I understand (writes the "Daily Mail") Dublin correspondent that radical changes will be made in its successor to remove abuses possible under the existing system.

At present many betting offices are large places in which hundreds of men, women and children congregate and bet just as they would on a racecourse. The bookmaker writes the names of the horses on a blackboard, shouts the odds, and takes the bets. The results are received by telephone and payments are made immediately.

This causes many men to remain on the premises for hours at a time and squander their wages. It is probable that the new legislation will make it clear that no person must remain in a betting office after he has transacted his business and that the winnings shall be paid out on the following day.

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Apply for further particulars to The Secretary, THE MYSTERY MAN, Savoy Hotel, Hong Kong. Room No. 38 and 39. Open for any special engagement at Hong Kong, Repulse Bay or Kowloon.

Shadows Before

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "Four-Flusher."
To-day—Star Theatre; "Exit Snailing."
To-day—World Theatre; "The Canadian."

Lammer's Auction.
June 19—At Sales Room, miscellaneous goods, 11 a.m.
Meetings.

June 20—Forty-seventh general meeting of I.C. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder-st., noon.
June 28—Conformatory meeting of Wm. Powell, Ltd., 12.15 p.m.
Miscellaneous.

To-day—Fire Demonstration at the Central Fire Brigade Station, at 5 p.m.

To-day—Farewell Reception to Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, 9 p.m.
November 13—Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local exams, at the Hong Kong University.

4,000 YEARS OLD.

A BRIGHTON FIND.

Brighton.—While levelling some ground for a tennis court at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Clutterbuck in an outlying part of Brighton, a workman found a skull. Thinking it to be that of an animal he threw it aside, together with other bones which he subsequently unearthed.

Investigation, however, showed the remains to be human. They were reassembled and proved to be those of a girl about twenty years of age who, it is thought, must have died nearly 4,000 years ago. The body had been buried in a crouching position with flints piled over it, and experts say that it belongs to the last period of the Stone Age or the Early Bronze Age.

The teeth were in a remarkably good state of preservation. The skull and bones are to be exhibited in the Brighton Museum.

Play lies at the root of nearly all our civic virtues.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

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PARROT

A CHINESE ART.

WOOD-ENGRAVING IN
OLDEN DAYS.

THE TECHNICIANS.

Wood-engraving or woodcutting is the craft of so scoring lines on wood that the design thus made stands in relief and can be transferred by ink to paper. Until about 60 years ago most illustrations of books were done by wood-engraving but since then photography and process engraving on metal have entirely displaced it. So that nowadays what wood-engraving is done lives as a new and independent art and not as one part in the division of a certain work, namely the publication of books and newspapers.

The development of photography, by the way, is probably behind most modern movements in art, insofar as the development has caused a reluctance to regard the world of the senses as the ultimate world of truth or complete truth and replaced a visual perception of things with a mental conception. Wood-engravers, like other artists, at first strove to compete with the camera but soon found that the popular taste was for the more exact and speedier and cheaper reproductions of photography. Wood-engraving thereupon fell into disrepute. But modern art began when it was realised that art did not necessarily consist in imitation of nature, but perhaps in creation, with nature merely as a background, or in the artist's self-expression in pictorial language. Artists are now found approaching their work armed with "a priori" theories of art, assuming reason to be a test of beauty rather than feeling. Mr. Eric Gill, for instance, believes in an art which insists on the severest intellectuality to the exclusion of all sensuous elements, even though the result looks at first rather queer. Endowed with a new utterance, woodcutting has commenced, largely since the war, to revive in popularity.

A wood-engraver himself, Mr. Douglas Percy Bliss has begun the modern bibliography of the subject by writing "A History of Wood-engraving," which has just been published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. (42/.) At the conclusion of his book he expresses this opinion about the future of the wood-cut:—"There is no doubt that the modern woodcut has come to stay and is certain to develop. The public have become aware through illustrated books and the annual exhibitions of two recently formed societies of the existence of what they consider a new form of art; in fact, there is a danger of the woodcut becoming fashionable.... Before very long the novelty will cease and sound criticism develop. Indeed, who knows but that some day original engravers may be able to support themselves by the sale of their work."

Chinese Manuscript.

The exact origin of woodcutting is not known but the art or craft is one of the oldest. In the British Museum is a Chinese manuscript printed with woodblocks, dated A.D. 868 and representing Buddha discoursing. Before the discovery of the manufacture of paper, woodblocks were used in Europe for printing cloths with designs. One such block, found a few years ago, in Burgundy, probably belongs to the year 1370 and shows a centurion in tunic and three soldiers "designed in outline without any shading or any intricacies of costume." The discovery how to make paper at the end of the 14th century was followed by the use of woodcuts for illustration. For a while cuts of saints were printed on paper and sold to pilgrims on devotional tours. Designs were also printed on the backs of playing cards.

In the middle of the 16th century came the first use of wood blocks for the illustration of books. The explanatory words as well as the picture were cut on the block much as modern advertisers have a standard advertisement engraved on a metal block. Thereafter wood-block illustration became frequent in Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and France. For years the woodcut prints made in Europe had the depressing Byzantine uniformity of features and lack of expression. Conventional trees and other forms filled the pictures and there was an entire disregard of many factors in modern engraving, such as perspective, and studied effects of light and shade. The naive, ingenuous outlook of the medieval mind is seen in the illustrations of the German Bibles in the 15th century. In those dealing with the ten plagues of the Egyptians, the locusts are few but notably wicked and come whizzing down like aeroplanes or Moses sent

tera "bolls and blains from his hands with execrable effect upon a representative group of Egyptians. God the Father meanwhile looking over a ribbon of cloud to direct operations." Another feature, notably in early French book-illustrations, was the decorated initial letter at the beginning of a section. Here the most baroque and fantastic conceits were worked into the outline of the letter. Designer and wood-cutter, as usual, were separate persons.

Famous Designers.

Due to the ravages of the Black Death and the incidence of war, death became the inspiration of a great part of art and literature in the 15th century. The grotesque cuts of the "danse macabre" which were immensely popular, represented all types of persons dancing with their dead selves, morbid, angular skeletons. The most excellent work of this kind was that done by Hans Holbein, who, however, took the stark and terrible element out of the danse, by introducing a hundred clever touches of a more human kind.

One of the most famous of designers for wood cuts and perhaps the greatest draughtsman that art has known, was Durer, about whom Mr. Douglas Bliss has written one of his best chapters. The whole of Mr. Bliss's book, it should be said, is written in a style which sustains interest in the subject, and which is free from dry technical preoccupations. It is illustrated with 120 reproductions and has an extensive bibliography. It is not merely historical but introduces fresh and confident criticisms throughout. Of Durer's first big woodcut series—the

Apocalypse—Mr. Bliss says:—"They (the Apocalypse drawings) are the best known of his works, and far too much rhetoric has already been outpoured about the imagination which devised the designs. People who write thus seem to be grossly ignorant of the art that preceded Durer, and fail to see the artist in relation to his age, his contemporaries, and his predecessors. Durer invented no new motives, saw nothing in the preternatural world unseen before him. He had the clearest, bitterest vision of things as they are, but was no seer, mystic, or poet. He inherited the whole stock of conventional subjects and their treatment from the late Middle Ages, and what he added was not so much personal as derived from new reservoirs of ideas, from the Italy of the Renaissance, which he visited, and which was visiting Germany peripatetic in such artists as Jacopo de' Barbari. Durer takes the old stock-in-trade of religious art and brings to bear upon it the new plastic conception, gives it body, solidity, richness, greater naturalism, and at the same time loses something of the old sweetness and simplicity as well as of the old terror. His version of the Vision of St. John is stronger and clearer than any that preceded him, the bizarre details are not so much symbolically as laterally realised by his powerful hand, his knowledge of the superlatives of nature. It remained for Durer to give the old tradition its final expression; and, although an artist of the Transition, Janus-like, looking both ways, he speaks here as a representative of the Gothic tradition and is its last authentic voice."

There were many other German wood designers, Cranach, Altdorfer, Burgkmair, etc., and then came that new chance for wood cutting, the herbal books with their illustrations of plants and vegetables, appearing in the 16th and 17th centuries. But at last the rival craft of copper plate etching swept the field, and woodcutting in the 18th century came to be used for only the humblest purposes, such as bill-heads, wallpapers and funeral cards.

Then arose Thomas Bewick (born 1753) who was the first great exponent of the new method of using a graver on the cross section of boxwood. With him white lines were crossed but never black and wood-engraving became, as was essential, a much quicker and less laborious craft. He did many of the most beautiful and detailed vignettes, exhibiting a detailed, keen, unsympathetic observation especially of the old and infirm and other helpless victims of circumstances.

Mr. Bliss discusses contemporary wood-engraving only in "France and England. The Japanese workers he hardly mentions. He thinks the French are less careful than the English as craftsmen. The discipline of designing on wood has been removed. A fetish for large masses of black in designs at least as skillfully as one whom the old commercialists would have called a 'capable lad.' To us it seems that we must get back to greyness in our engravings, to greyness created by positive white lines made with gravers and other tools."

OVER-INSURED.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY FINED
IN WALES.

A CHILD'S CASE.

Merthyr Tydfil.—The stipendiary recently gave his decision in a case which is regarded as of considerable importance to insurance societies. The proceedings were brought by the Industrial Assurance Commissioners against the City of Glasgow Friendly Society, whom they summoned for an alleged offence under the Friendly Societies Act by insuring the life of a child under 10 years of age for an amount in excess of the maximum allowed.

Mr. Harker was for the Commissioners, and Sir George Jones (instructed by Messrs. Niven Macniven and Co., Glasgow, and Messrs. Kingsley Wood, Williams, and Co., London) for the defendant society.

The prosecution contended that the insurance which had been effected on a child at Merthyr providing for the payment of a certain sum at the end of a period of years, or for the return of 90 per cent. of the premiums paid if the child died in the meantime, constituted a breach of the Act incidental to this particular insurance. The child was still alive, but the policy lapsed owing to the father being unable to continue the premiums, and the defendant society, it was stated, had eventually offered to return half of the premiums.

Sir George Jones submitted that no risk and no gambling were involved by this kind of policy, and that the repayment on premium account, if death occurred meanwhile, was purely subordinate. There were hundreds of thousands of such policies in existence, and he argued that they were not insurances within the scope of Section 62, which did not deal with endowment, between which and a death insurance there was an entire distinction.

Provisional Clause.

In giving his decision, the stipendiary said the policy purported to secure a certain sum payable at the expiration of a fixed period. The framers, however, had reckoned on the possibility of the insured person dying before the specified period was reached, and in order, no doubt, not to discourage business, they had inserted a clause providing for the contingency in the following terms:—"In case of death before the endowment is payable, 90 per cent. of the contributions will be returned."

It was contended on behalf of the defence, added the magistrate, that this was subsidiary to the main purpose of the policy, that there was no contract of assurance, and that the repayment of a portion of the contributions or premiums, if made, would be a mere act of grace on the part of the society. The document, however, must be looked at as a whole, and the questions to consider were whether the society incurred a legal obligation to pay a sum of money on the death of a child, and whether the sum was in excess of the maximum permitted by the Friendly Societies Act, which in the case of a child over 6 and under 10 was £15.

"I hold," he concluded, "that this policy is in part an insurance on death, and that the City of Glasgow Friendly Society, by contracting to pay on the death of the child the sum of £23 9s. 9d., has committed an offence under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896. I impose a penalty of £5." The magistrate agreed to state a case for appeal.

Before throwing himself under an express train, Arthur Ladyman, 64, an Amersham (Bucks) cricketer, wrote a note requesting the following inscription should be placed on his tombstone: In memory of Arthur Foster Ladyman, a Member of Amersham Cricket Club, 1921-1927. Run out 64. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned at the inquest.

the exponents of wood-designing and wood-cutting:—

"It is time that we all got more reasonable. Wood-engraving is a craft demanding at least as much concentration as any other. Nothing is more ridiculous than to see beginners, windied with current cant, violently stabbing the beautiful pieces of boxwood. What the art needs to-day is a number of designers, of distinction willing to give at least as much pains to learning their craft as an etcher does, and capable of executing designs at least as skillfully as one whom the old commercialists would have called a 'capable lad.' To us it seems that we must get back to greyness in our engravings, to greyness created by positive white lines made with gravers and other tools."

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Sport Columns

LEAGUE TENNIS.

INTERESTING "C" DIVISION MATCHES.

INDIANS BEAT VARSITY.

In the only match played in the "A" tennis league on Saturday, the Indian R.C. (playing away) scraped home against the University. Both sides were not at full strength, the losers having several noticeable absentees. In this division, the Chinese R.C. are well on their way to becoming champions again. By defeating the Hong Kong C.C. on Friday they have overcome their stiffest obstacle and it is not likely that they will lose any of their remaining three matches.

In the "B" division, the first three clubs retain their lead. Recreio were without engagement on Saturday, and South China and Chinese R.C. won their fixtures quite comfortably. The Hong Kong C.C. being up against the Chinese, as expected, suffered their first defeat. The two Japanese teams tried conclusion, the verdict going to the Nippon Club.

Two matches in the "C" section proved very interesting. The Club de Recreio-1 went down to South China by one game, the same margin separating the Nippon Club and the Kennedy-road Married Quarters, in favour of the latter side. The two C.R.C. teams are still occupying the leading positions, South China being the only other undefeated side in this division.

Division "A."

UNIVERSITY v. I.R.C.

At Pokfulam, the University lost to the Indian R.C. by 3 games. Scores:—

A. A. Rumjahn and T. Lu (University).....	5-6
lost to S. A. Rumjahn and A. H. Rumjahn.....	5-6
lost to J. S. A. Curreen and I. A. Razack.....	5-6
beat S. H. Ismail and V. Soonderam.....	10-1
P. C. Lim and Oppenheim (University).....	20-13
lost to S. A. Rumjahn and A. H. Rumjahn.....	3-8
beat J. S. A. Curreen and I. A. Razack.....	8-3
beat S. H. Ismail and V. Soonderam.....	9-2

Hoalim and G. E. Yeoh (University).....

lost to S. A. Rumjahn and A. H. Rumjahn.....	3-8
lost to J. S. A. Curreen and I. A. Razack.....	3-8
lost to S. H. Ismail and V. Soonderam.....	2-9

(Total: Varsity 48, I.R.C. 51).

Division "B."

H.K.C.C. v. CHINESE R.C.

On their own ground, the Hong Kong C.C. lost to the Chinese R.C. by 29 games. Scores:—

G. Miskin and W. B. Cornaby (H.K.C.C.).....	3-8
lost to H. Lo and Iu Tak-cheuk.....	5-6
lost to Lau Man-ching and Ng Kam-chuen.....	5-6
lost to Kwok Po-kan and Lau Fook-ki.....	5-6

T. G. Laurie and C. G. Stark (H.K.C.C.).....	13-20
lost to H. Lo and Iu Tak-cheuk.....	5-6
lost to Lau Man-ching and Ng Kam-chuen.....	3-8
lost to Kwok Po-kan and Lau Fook-ki.....	4-7

R. K. Valentine and W. A. Nowers (H.K.C.C.).....	12-21
lost to H. Lo and Iu Tak-cheuk.....	2-9
lost to Lau Man-ching and Ng Kam-chuen.....	3-8
lost to Kwok Po-kan and Lau Fook-ki.....	5-6

(Total: H.K.C.C. 35, C.R.C. 64).

SOUTH CHINA v. K.C.C.

At King's Park, the South China A.A. defeated the Kowloon C.C. by 59 games. Scores:—	
Ho. Wai-hing and Chan So (S.C.A.A.).....	9-2
beat J. P. Murray and G. J. Teochi.....	9-2
beat Owen and Brown.....	8-3
beat Woodward and Green.....	9-2
(Continued on Page 10.)	

LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON DOCKS SURPRISED BY TAIKOO.

E. P. R. C.'S FIRST DEFEAT.

Somewhat the reverse from the results of the last week when all home teams secured victories in the Lawn Bowls league, on Saturday the visiting teams secured the full points in the "A" division while the homesters trounced their guests in the "B" section.

The Police versus Craigengower fixture attracted a great deal of interest. Thanks mainly to Omar's quartette who were playing on top form, the latter were able to retain their undefeated record. The Kowloon C.C. received a rude shock from their neighbours, the Bowling Green, losing by the heavy margin of 45 shots. Taikoo upset calculations at Kowloon Docks, being up on two rinks and winning by eight points.

In the junior division, Civil Service did not expect to go down to the lowly-placed Craigengower team. The East Pointers seem to be already suffering from the effect of a depleted side but were nevertheless up on two rinks when they visited Taikoo. The Bowling Green emulated the example of their senior players and severely trounced the Kowloon C.C. The inter-club match at Recreio resulted in a very narrow win for the "B" team.

Division I.

POLICE R.C. v. C.C.C.

Crossing over to their neighbours' green, the Craigengower C.C. defeated the Police R.C. by 7 shots. Scores:—

Police R.C.:	Craigengower:
J. Oram	G. T. Buchanan
R. Marks	C. S. Rosset
J. C. West	C. Bennett
G. C. Moss	R. Bana
(skip) 29	(skip) 18
Wiltshire	W. T. Brightman
P. Condon	H. Beer
J. Clark	E. el Arculli
W. Mair	U. M. Omar
(skip) 11	(skip) 20
W. Glendenning	F. J. Neves
Hargreaves	M. A. R. Sousa
McLeod	D. Rumjahn
A. Clark	B. W. Bradbury
(skip) 13	(skip) 19
53	57

KOWLOON C.C. v. K. B. G. C.

On their own green, the Kowloon C.C. lost to the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 45 shots. Scores:—

Kowloon C.C.:	Bowling Green:
F. Goodwin	H. Nish
L. E. Lammet	D. Harvey
P. Keegan	T. J. Magill
A. Chapman	W. Russell
(skip) 10	(skip) 31
J. T. Dobbie	P. T. Farrell
J. A. Howe	A. E. Silstone
A. W. Smith	R. Hall
H. Overy	L. Guy
(skip) 11	(skip) 24
A. Burford	R. Duncan
W. Hill	Gow
G. E. Wragge	Holland
J. Gibson	W. Macfarlane
(skip) 15	(skip) 26
36	81

KOWLOON DOCKS v. TAIKOO.

On their own green, the Kowloon Dock R.C. lost to the Taikoo R.C. by 8 shots. Scores:—

Kowloon Docks:	Taikoo:
F. C. Goodman	J. Chalmers
R. Lapsley	Grimshaw
W. P. Hedley	Matthews
F. Cullen	N. Drummond
(skip) 19	(skip) 22
C. S. Atkinson	J. Whyte
J. A. Lindsey	Stalker
K. McKelvie	Russell
J. C. Brown	Fergusson
(skip) 19	(skip) 16
J. Punchewan	J. Laing
C. Henderson	J. Chapman
J. O. McLaggan	D. McLeod
S. Gray	R. Wallace
(skip) 17	(skip) 26
55	63

Division II.

CRAIGENGOWER v. C.S.C.C.

Entertaining their neighbours, the Craigengower C.C. defeated the Civil Service C.C. by 16 shots. Scores:—

Craigengower:	Civil Service:
F. K. Modi	J. C. Fletcher
Y. Abbas	C. E. Jones
J. V. D. Lely	J. R. Archibald
A. A. Razack	Mansey
(skip) 18	(skip) 12
A. E. Coates	E. W. Simmonds
P. Dixon	W. J. Bickford
A. A. Lewis	A. E. Murphy
F. T. Knott	A. B. Allan
(skip) 22	(skip) 15

Reed	S. Ecclehall
W. Nicholson	L. E. Longbottom
Collins	L. Luck
D. Fritz	Taylor
(skip) 21	(skip) 18
61	45

TAIKOO v. EAST POINT.

On their own green, the Taikoo R.C. defeated the East Point R.C. by 6 shots. Scores:—

Taikoo:	East Point:
D. Young	H. Middleton
C. S. Cameron	G. M. Shaw
John Sloan	Hampton
D. Munro	R. McKellar
(skip) 25	(skip) 14
D. Spira	F. G. Samways
W. Spence	R. A. Campbell
E. Moore	J. M. McBride
D. Walsley	R. H. Whiteford
(skip) 19	(skip) 23
R. Keown	L. de Rome
S. Hope	E. Black
A. Craig	A. Webster
Jas. Sloan	R. W. Lee
(skip) 15	(skip) 16
59	58

BOWLING GREEN v. K.C.C.

Visiting the Kowloon Bowling Green, the Kowloon C.C. lost by 49 shots. Scores:—

Bowling Green:	Kowloon C.C.:
Rundell	Raven
Hatt	C. G. Harrison
Fergusson	Fincher
W. Macfarlane	W. W. Hirst
(skip) 18	(skip) 20
Reid	Gittins
Drake	Smith
McLaugham	Borroman
G. E. Roylance	B. Petheram
(skip) 35	(skip) 9
H. Stoneham	J. M. Jack
Johnstone	E. D. Shank
E. W. Hogbin	H. Lay
T. R. Forster	F. G. Herridge
(skip) 36	(skip) 11
89	40

RECREIO "B" v. REC. "A."

At King's Park, the Club de Recreio "B" defeated their "A" team by 2 shots. Scores:—

Recreio "B":	Recreio "A":
A. Gomes	R. F. Luz
F. X. Soares	C. A. C. Rodrigues
H. Sequiera	C. Silva
J. G. Ozeiro	L. C. Sousa
(skip) 23	(skip) 14
E. L. Barros	C. F. Vas
E. V. M. R. de Sousa	F. X. Silva
L. A. Gutierrez	C. A. Lopes
A. H. Bastio	J. Ribeiro
(skip) 19	(skip) 23
A. Machado	C. E. Marques
A. V. Barros	H. Alves
J. Ribeiro	C. M. Alves
P. Yvanovich	A. Ribeiro
(skip) 18	(skip) 21
60	58

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Division I.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Craigengower C.C.	4	4	0	0	8
Taikoo R.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Kowloon Dock R.C.	4	2	0	2	4
Kowloon B.G.C.	4	2	0	2	4
Kowloon C.C.	3	1	0	2	2
Police R.C.	3	1	0	2	2
Civil Service C.C.	3	0	0	3	0
Shots For and Against.					
Kowloon B.G.C.	285	223	45	0	
Craigengower C.C.	254	214	40	0	
Kowloon D.R.C.	247	244	3	0	
Taikoo R.C.	175	176	0	1	
Police R.C.	170	178	0	8	
Kowloon C.C.	161	196	0	85	
Civil Service C.C.	165	197	0	42	

Division II.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
East Point R.C.	5	4	0	1	8
Kowloon B.G.C.	5	3	0	2	6
Civil Service C.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Taikoo R.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Recreio "A"	4	2	0	2	4
Craigengower C.C.	4	2	0	2	4
Recreio "B"	4	2	0	2	4
Kowloon C.C.	3	0	0	3	0
Yacht Club	3	0	0	3	0

Shots For and Against.					
Kowloon B.G.C.	388	251	87	0	
Recreio "A"	280	209	71	0	
Civil Service C.C.	184	160	24	0	
East Point R.C.	298	278	20	0	
Taikoo R.C.	174	172	2	0	
Recreio "B"	222	238	0	11	
Yacht Club	182	195	0	63	
Craigengower C.C.	139	229	0	40	
Kowloon C.C.	133	223	0	90	

GOLF CLUB.

TIE FOR HAPPY VALLEY MAY MEDAL.

In the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club's medal competition for May, played at Happy Valley, W. McKay (with a score of 41-9-32) and A. J. W. Dorling (with a score of 39-7-32) tied.

In accordance with the rules for this competition, the tie was decided by the second best cards which were as under:—

W. McKay	42-9-38
A. J. W. Dorling	41-7-34

BASEBALL.

"DRAGONS" BEAT CLUB IN EXCITING MATCH.

RUFFIN IN FINE FORM.

Acknowledged as probably the finest side in the baseball league, the South China "Dragons" lived up to their reputation on Saturday when they snatched a very narrow victory from the Hong Kong Baseball Club.

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern and party arrived punctually at 4 p.m. and followed the game throughout with the greatest interest. His Excellency opened the proceedings by pitching the first ball—and it was a regular "strike" too!

The Club were in fine batting form and drew first blood in the initial inning. They scored three runs and then blanked their opponents.

The "Dragons" secured two runs in the third frame and were still two runs in arrears when they went up to bat in the seventh stanza. It was then that they pulled the game out of the fire, as amidst great excitement they tied the score. In the extra inning that was played, W. Sling scored a home run and won the match for his side. It was very fortunate for the batter to make the circuit as his hit—a soft "tee-ball"—only deserved one base, the ball having apparently got mixed up with the crowd lining the ropes behind the first baseman.

Out of Luck.

On the run of the day's play, the Americans (as the Club are more popularly known) were certainly the better side, but what little luck there was going went dead against them. The losers registered twice as many hits as the Chinese, their pitching was much better and their fielding left nothing to be desired. The "Dragons" on the other hand, have been seen to better advantage. With a little more practice together it is expected that they will once again be able to hold their own against all comers.

The "star" performer on either side yesterday was undoubtedly Ruffin—the Club pitcher. He has a perfect control of the ball and understands the game from A to Z. S. L. Lee, the Chinese twirler, was not nearly as unplayable as a year or two ago but his admirers are confident that he will soon regain his old form.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Club.	"Dragons."
Dugan	3b June
Burrell	ss Choy
Muccio	rf K. China
Russolaft	1b T. Chinn
Ruffin	p S. L. Lee
Harris	2b W. H. Sling
Proulx	c S. S. Lee
Lammet	cf D. Shim
Jester	lf D. Chinn

Sub:—H. Sling (rf).
Umpires:—Kenniff, Langa.
Score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Club	3	0	1	0	0	0	5		5
"Dragons"	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	6

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LEAGUES.

THE WEEK'S RESULTS.

New York, Saturday. Results of matches played in the major United States baseball leagues during the past week are as follow:—

National League.	June 9:
New York 8, St. Louis 3.	
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 2.	
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 6.	
Boston 3, Pittsburgh 6 (double-ender).	
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 13.	
June 10:	
New York 0, Cincinnati 3.	
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 15.	
June 11:	
New York 5, Cincinnati 7.	
Brooklyn 1, Chicago 3.	
Boston 1, St. Louis 8.	
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 4.	
June 12:	
New York 10, Cincinnati 1.	
Brooklyn 13, Chicago 1.	
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 15.	
Boston 6, St. Louis 9.	
June 13:	
New York 3, Cincinnati 5.	
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 2.	
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3.	
Boston 8, St. Louis 11.	
June 14:	
New York 3, Pittsburgh 4.	
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 7.	
Boston 2, St. Louis 3.	
June 15:	
New York 9, Pittsburgh 1.	
Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 5.	
Boston 4, Chicago 5.	
Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 7.	
American League.	June 9:
Cleveland 4, New York 7.	
Chicago 2, Washington 4.	
Detroit 4, Boston 11.	
Detroit 3, Boston 1 (double-ender).	
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5.	
June 10:	
Chicago 8, New York 3.	
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 3.	
Cleveland 5, Washington 6.	
St. Louis 2, Boston 1.	

WIGHTMAN CUP.

WIN FOR BRITISH LADIES.

AT WIMBLEDON.

Wimbledon, Yesterday. The annual Wightman lawn tennis cup, open to teams of British and American women, was won by Britain by four matches to three.

Miss Jacobs beat Miss Nuthall 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Bennett and Mrs. Watson beat Miss Wills and Miss Anderson 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. Watson beat Mrs. Mallory 2-6, 6-1, 6-2.
Miss Wills beat Miss Bennett 6-3, 6-2.—Reuter.

DUTCH TESTS.

Wins For American Entrants.

The Hague, June 16. The first Dutch Lawn Tennis Championships to be officially recognised by the International Federation are drawing to a conclusion.

In the Women's Doubles Miss K. Bauman and Miss Rollincoquerque (Holland) beat Mrs. McIlquhan and Miss Joan Ridley (Britain) by 6-1, 4-6, 10-8.

The Mixed Doubles brought victory to Francis Hunter (America) and Fraulein Aussem (Germany), who beat R. Boyd (Argentina) and Miss Canters (Holland) 3-6, 6-3.

In the finals of the singles championships F. T. Hunter beat Jean Borotra 6-0, 6-3, 7-5.—Reuter.

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LEAGUE TENNIS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Li Woon-tsoi and Chan Chun-sang
(S.C.A.A.)—
beat J. P. Murray and C. J.
Tacchi 6-5
beat Owen and Brown 9-2
beat Woodward and Green 10-1

Luk Ding-cheung and Luk Kang-
cheung (S.C.A.A.)—
beat J. P. Murray and C. J.
Tacchi 9-2
beat Owen and Brown 9-2
beat Woodward and Green 10-1

(Total: S.C.A.A. 70, K.C.C. 20.)

M.B.K. v. NIPPON.

On their own ground, the Mitsui
Bussan Kaisha lost to the Nippon
Club by 7 games. Scores:—
Kitajima and Matsuo (M.B.K.)—
beat Fujieda and Isomura 7-4
beat Yoshikawa and
Hachiuma 6-5
lost to Nomura and Satoh 3-8

Fujimori and Fukushima
(M.B.K.)—
beat Fujieda and Isomura 7-4
beat Yoshikawa and
Hachiuma 6-5
beat Nomura and Satoh 6-5

Koyama and Saido (M.B.K.)—
lost to Fujieda and Isomura 4-7
lost to Yoshikawa and
Hachiuma 2-9
lost to Nomura and Satoh 5-6

(Total: M.B.K. 46, Nippon Club
63.)

R.A.O.C. v. HONG KONG C.C.

At Sookumpoo, the Royal Army
Ordinance Corps lost to the Hong
Kong C. C. by 13 games. Scores:—
Hale and Waterfield (R. A.
O. C.)—
lost to Ralton and Piercy 5-6
lost to Remington and Hugh
Jones 4-7
lost to Mitchell and Parker 5-6

Greenaway and Bryant (R. A.
O. C.)—
lost to Ralton and Piercy 5-6
lost to Remington and Hugh
Jones 1-10
lost to Mitchell and Parker 4-7

(Total: R.A.O.C. 43, H.K.C.C. 56.)

RECREIO-1 v. S.C.A.A.

On their own ground, the Club de
Recreio-1 lost to the South China
A.A. by one game. Scores:—
H. Noronha and A. Remedios
(Recreio-1)—
beat Tsao and Ng 6-5
beat Tsang and Yung 7-4
beat Lam and Ko 7-4

V. Silva and C. Remedios
(Recreio-1)—
lost to Tsao and Ng 5-6
lost to Tsang and Yung 2-9
lost to Lam and Ko 4-7

(Total: Club de Recreio 49,
S.C.A.A. 50.)

C.R.C.-1 v. RECREIO-2.

At Causeway Bay, the Chinese
R.C.-1 defeated the Club de
Recreio-2 by 6 games. Scores:—
Lau Man-kwong and Chiu Tsun-
chlu (C.R.C.)—

beat L. A. Rocha and G. A.
Noronha 7-4
lost to Yvanovich and A. A.
Remedios 3-8
beat H. A. Barros and C. A.
Barretto 7-4

beat L. A. Rocha and G. A.
Noronha 7-4
lost to Yvanovich and A. A.
Remedios 3-8
beat H. A. Barros and C. A.
Barretto 7-4

Cheng Chi-wing and Chow Wah-
po (C.R.C.)—
lost to L. A. Rocha and G. A.
Noronha 4-7
beat Yvanovich and A. A.
Remedios 6-5
beat H. A. Barros and C. A.
Barretto 7-4

(Total: C.R.C. 52, C. de R. 47.)

KOWLOON C.C. v. R.A.M.C.

On their own ground, the Kow-
loon C.C. defeated the Royal Army
Medical Corps by 41 games.

C. H. Atkins and K. A.
Carstensen (K.C.C.)—
beat Major Cox and S. S.
Sims 8-3
beat S. M. Browne and Sgt.
Rump 7-4
beat Pte. Williamson and
Pte. Tiernan 8-3

P. M. Pinguet and A. E. Guest
(K.C.C.)—
beat Major Cox and S. S.
Sims 8-3
beat S. M. Browne and Sgt.
Rump 11-0
beat Pte. Williamson and
Pte. Tiernan 9-2

(Total: K.C.C. 70, R.A.M.C. 29.)

NIPPON v. K.R.M.Q.

At King's Park, the Nippon Club
lost to the Kennedy-road Married-
Quarters by one game. Scores:—
T. Yamaguchi and M. Shoji
(Nippon)—
lost to W. E. Waterson and
S. Delahunt 3-8
lost to W. Hardy and H.
Mocock 4-7
lost to W. Guinan and J.
McCulloch 3-8

(Total: Nippon 49, K.R.M.Q. 50.)

C.R.C.-2 v. KOWLOON INDIANS.

At Causeway Bay, the Chinese
R.C.-2 defeated the Kowloon Indian
T.C. by 33 games. Scores:—
Choy Wai-fai and Chan Hip-wo
(C.R.C.)—
beat G. A. Khan and H. Singh
Khan 7-4
beat Feroz Ali and Firdos
Khan 6-5
beat M. A. Khan and S. R.
Salleh 10-1

(Total: Club de Recreio 49,
S.C.A.A. 50.)

C. Kawano and Y. Tahara
(Nippon)—
beat W. E. Waterson and S.
Delahunt 6-5
beat W. Hardy and H.
Mocock 6-5
lost to W. Guinan and J.
McCulloch 5-6

(Total: Nippon 49, K.R.M.Q. 50.)

C.R.C.-2 v. KOWLOON INDIANS.

At Causeway Bay, the Chinese
R.C.-2 defeated the Kowloon Indian
T.C. by 33 games. Scores:—
Choy Wai-fai and Chan Hip-wo
(C.R.C.)—
beat G. A. Khan and H. Singh
Khan 7-4
beat Feroz Ali and Firdos
Khan 6-5
beat M. A. Khan and S. R.
Salleh 10-1

(Total: Club de Recreio 49,
S.C.A.A. 50.)

Choa Po-min and C. F. Lee
(C. R. C.-2)—
beat G. A. Khan and H. Singh
Khan 9-2
lost to Feroz Ali and Firdos
Khan 4-7
beat M. A. Khan and S. R.
Salleh 9-2

Hon Lun-feng and Lau Ting-wa
(C. R. C.-2)—
beat G. A. Khan and H. Singh
Khan 6-5
beat Feroz Ali and F. Khan 7-4
beat M. A. Khan and S. R.
Salleh 8-3

(Total: C.R.C. 66, K.I.T.C. 83.)

CIVIL SERVICE v. Y.M.C.A.

At Happy Valley, the Civil Ser-
vice C.C. defeated the Young Men's
Christian Association by 43 games.
Scores:—
Maj. C. Willson and C. R. Spitney
(C.S.C.C.)—
beat Faers and Pile 10-1
lost to Trambitsky and
Ponsford 5-6
beat Saunderson and Jones 11-0

W. H. Owen and R. F. Jones
(C.S.C.C.)—
beat Faers and Pile 6-5
lost to Trambitsky and
Ponsford 3-8
beat Saunderson and Jones 11-0

A. White and R. White
(C.S.C.C.)—
beat Faers and Pile 9-2
beat Trambitsky and Pons-
ford 7-4
beat Saunderson and Jones 9-2

(Total: C.S.C.C. 71, Y.M.C.A. 28)

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to

date are:—
"A" Division.
Hong Kong C.C. 4 3 1 6
Chinese R.C. 3 3 0 6
M.B.K. 2 1 2 2
University 3 1 2 2
Craigengower C.C. 3 1 2 2
Indian R.C. 3 1 2 2
Kowloon C.C. 2 0 2 0

"B" Division.

Recreio 4 4 0 8
South China A.A. 4 4 0 8
Chinese R.C. 4 4 0 8
Hong Kong C.C. 3 2 1 4
Indian R.C. 4 2 2 4
Nippon 3 2 1 4
University 2 1 1 2
Engineers 2 0 2 0
M.B.K. 4 0 4 0
Kowloon C.C. 4 0 4 0
Craigengower C.C. 4 0 4 0

"C" Division.

Chinese R.C.-2 5 5 0 10
Chinese R.C.-1 4 4 0 8
Kowloon C.C. 5 4 1 8
South China A.A. 4 3 1 6
Recreio-2 4 3 1 6
Civil Service C.C. 4 3 1 6
Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 5 3 2 6
Hong Kong C.C. 3 2 1 4
R.A.M.C. 4 2 2 4
R.A.O.C. 6 2 4 4
Nippon 3 1 2 2
Y.M.C.A. 6 1 5 2
Recreio-1 4 0 4 0
Indian R.C. 4 0 4 0
Kowloon I.T.C. 6 0 6 0

ENJOYABLE GAMES.

American Tourney at L.R.C.

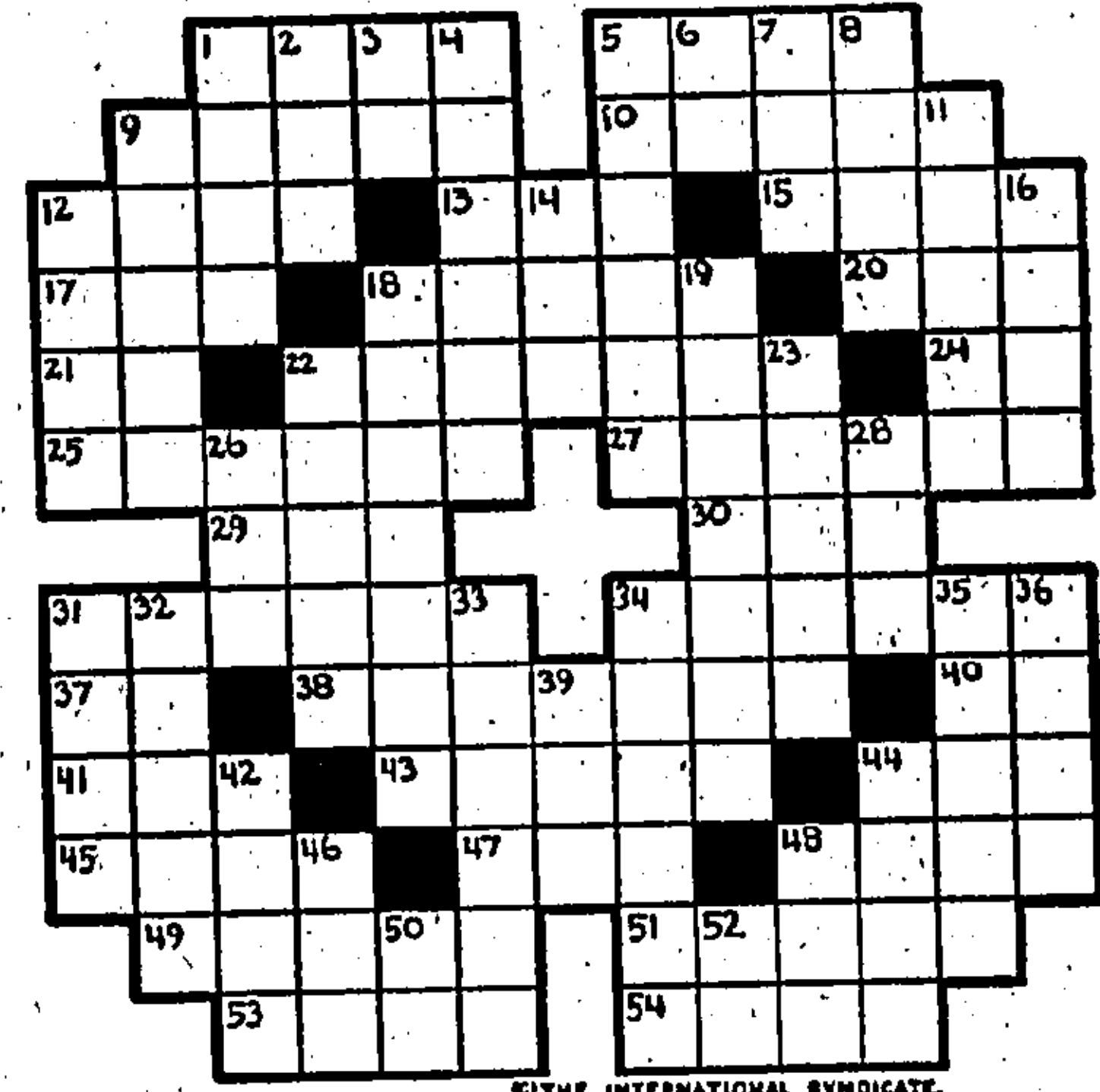
A very interesting afternoon's
tennis was enjoyed at the Ladies'
Recreation Club on Saturday
when an American Tourney was
held.

Twenty-three mixed pairs com-
peted in the tourney and they
were divided into "Reds" and
"Blues" as follows:—

Reds.—Mr. and Mrs. Rowley,
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Martin, Rev.
Alexander and Miss Mahoney,
Mr. Merry and Miss Carroll, Dr.
Beaumont and Miss Grant, Dr.
Craig and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and
Mrs. Butters, Mr. Grigor and
Lady Stuart Taylor, Mr. Reeve
and Miss Newsholm, Mr. and
Mrs. Grove, Mr. Duncan and Miss
Hendry and Mr. Owen Hughes
and Miss Hancock.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert
but our readers are warned to look out for occasional
phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

1—Homeless wanderer
5—Jutting rocks of
Devonshire,
England
9—Flowering plant
10—West Indian island
12—Young girl
13—Solution used in
washing clothes
15—Philippine native
17—Rodent
18—To palliate
20—To scrape with the
forefoot
21—When
22—A flower (pl.)
24—Prefix meaning
"from"
25—Bawl
27—Troats with
peritonsils
29—in any degree
(poet.)
30—Popular term
designating golf
professional
31—Imbecility of mind
34—Bungle
37—A thoroughfare
(abbr.)

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

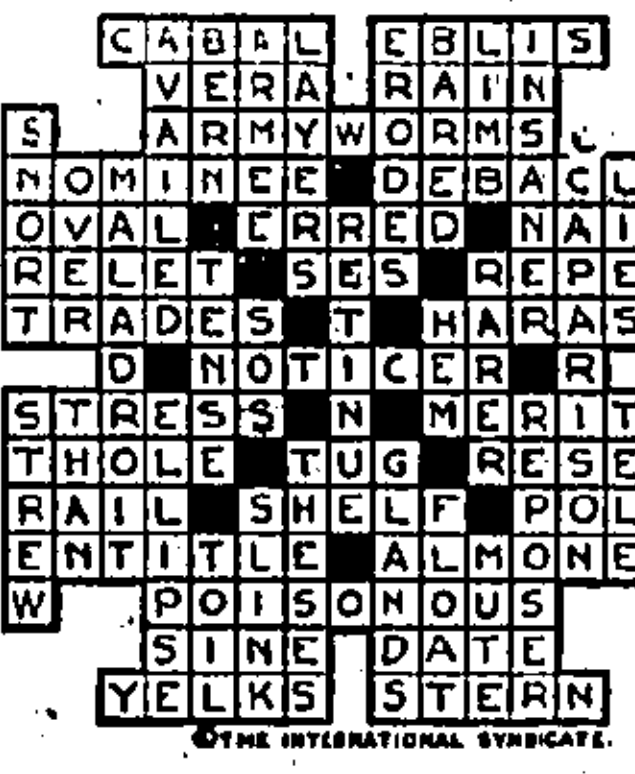
38—Genuine
40—Edged tool
41—Edict of proscription
43—Interjection
meaning "hold"
44—Prefix meaning
"thrice"
45—Vehicle on runners
47—Girl's name
48—Vix
49—Attend
51—Facial organ (pl.)
53—Stained
54—Rent

VERTICAL (Cont.)

16—Is indebted
18—Southern State
19—Town at a harbor
for seagoing
vessels
22—Prayers
23—Swirl
25—Lace
28—Tooth of a wheel
31—Small soft lumps
32—Egg-shaped figures
34—English novelist
(1838-1901)
35—Ancient Roman
household gods
36—Egress
39—Ill-bred fellow
42—Want
44—Woody plant
46—Without awareness
48—Army abbreviation
for Field Service
Regulations
50—Prefix meaning
"apart from"
52—Army abbreviation
for "Ordnance
Officer"

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will
appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word
puzzle.)

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION.



DRAGGED BY PONY.

LONDON CHILD'S DEATH.

A verdict of Accidental Death
was returned at an inquest at East-
bourne on the death of Stanley
Samuel Hayes, a five-year-old boy,
who was killed by falling off his
pony on the front at Eastbourne.

Stanley Hayes, who lived at St.
Ann's-road, Holland-park, was go-
ing for a ride on his pony, attend-
ed by a groom, when an errand-boy,
on a bicycle, ran into the flank of
the animal. The pony plunged,
knocked the groom down, and threw
the child, whom it dragged for
nearly 100 yards with his foot in
the stirrup-iron. He came free
through his shoe falling off, but
died twenty minutes after he was
picked up.

The errand-boy said that he had
misunderstood the groom's signal,
as the pony was being turned.
The jury added to their verdict the
suggestion that arrangements
should be made for pony attend-
ants to give recognisable signals
when turning.

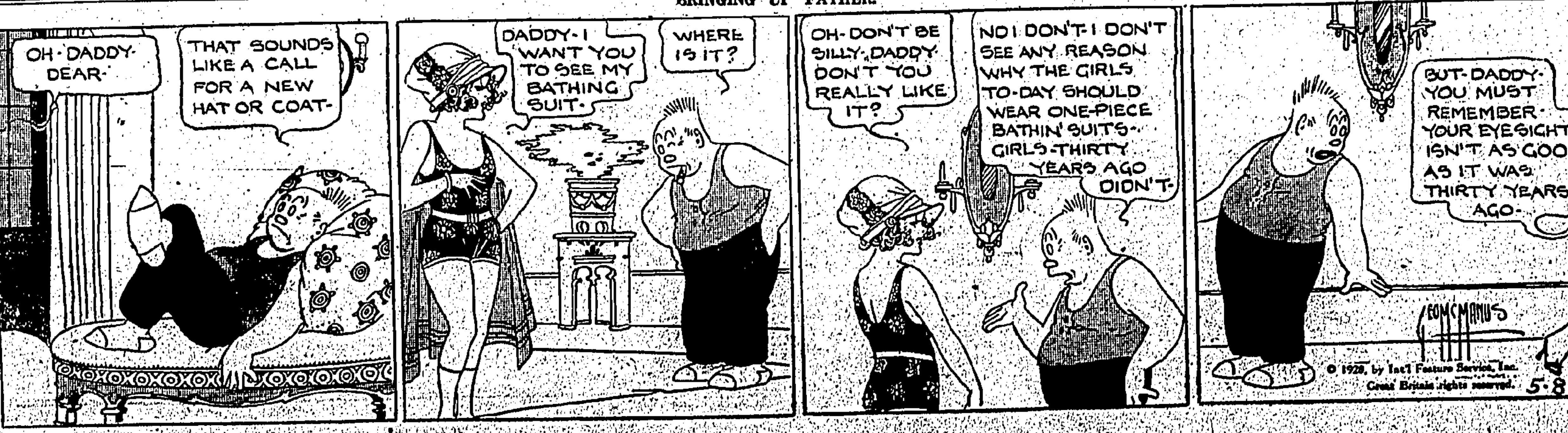
The Shanghai Gendarmerie Com-
mission has issued an order
forbidding his men to occupy
foreign properties, under threat of
severe punishment.

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ART TREASURES.

LORD LEE'S ADVICE ON PURCHASING.

"CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF."

Advice to British collectors was given by Viscount Lee of Fareham, when opening the exhibition of art treasures arranged at the Grafton Galleries by the British Antique Dealers' Association. Mr. Francis Mallett presided at the ceremony.

Among the suggestions he made for their guidance were:

Take your courage in both hands. Buy what you like yourself, not what you are told to buy, provided that always the quality is right.

Of course, you may make mistakes. Even dealers do. The people who do not make mistakes never make anything.

Do not, at any rate, make the mistake often made by collectors in America of thinking more of the documents and certificates than the beauty and artistic value of the objects themselves.

He had heard adverse criticisms both of the objects of the exhibition and of his action in opening it. "Some people," he declared, "say the result of it will be still further to diminish the number of our dwindling national treasures, and soon there will be nothing left in this country, that our heritage will be dispersed, and all for vulgar cash—by which they usually infer dollars—and, in short, that we are jointly engaged in a semi-unpatriotic enterprise."

"In my view the truth is precisely the reverse, because if the British public really care about these beautiful things, if they will only take advantage of this unique opportunity, the best of the treasures which you see will be, or should be, retained in this country." The bulk of them were in the market.

American Invaders.

Lord Lee advised his listeners to lose no time before the American invaders arrived. Shortly after he had remarked that he trembled to think what would happen if a telegraphic order came from Mr. Ford saying he would buy the lot, Mr. Ford arrived at the exhibition.

"There is no doubt whatever," he continued, "that the prices in England are much lower than on the Continent for the same quality of goods. Yet we have this curious phenomenon, that the average Englishman, who has all these wonderful things under his nose, will very often never buy in England, whereas he will go abroad for an expensive holiday and make the most glib and unfeeling purchases at much higher prices than at home." He hoped the exhibition would provide a remedy for such a condition of things.

Twenty-five years ago he was being shown by the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan over the latter's great collection at Princess-gate, and the owner paused before a portrait of a little Dutch girl, saying: "That is the thing I like best. Do you know why? Because I chose it myself." (Laughter and cheers.) "I say to the rich collector of today," Lord Lee added, "go and do likewise."

He admired the association, he concluded, because it was a movement of many excellent objects—the raising of the status of the profession, the protection of their interests, and the helping of such of their members as had fallen by the way. He was glad to see so many familiar friends, with some of whom he had crossed swords in the past and occasionally had crossed cheeks.

Joy of Collecting.

"It is a truly lovely collection of works of art," said Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P., proposing the toast of the Art Treasures Exhibition, at a dinner of the British Antique Dealers' Association, held at the Hotel Victoria, with Mr. Francis Mallett, president of the association, in the chair.

The exhibition, continued Sir Philip, must exercise a great educative force on all who visited it. A short walk through the galleries would start in many men and women who had not yet succumbed to the chase a desire to collect something artistic.

"It depends on your verdict," added Sir Philip, "whether a master will live or not, so that in a manner of speaking you are the architects of immortality."

The President, replying, said that the exhibition was designed to stimulate interest, and more particularly British interest, in art. It was hoped that the exhibition would create fresh buyers and enlarge the circle of home collectors.

The toast of "The National Museums and Art Galleries" was proposed by Sir William Plender, who recalled the story of the American who purchased a Holy Family by an old master. To smuggle it out of the country the American had a landscape painted over it. On arriving in the States he gave instructions for the landscape to be removed, and later received the intimation, "I

SPARKING.

TRAMWAYS AND RADIO.

RECEPTION HINDERED.

Mr. Walter Baker, M.P., for East Bristol, who has complained of the interference with broadcast reception caused by electric tramways, has received a letter from the British Broadcasting Corporation, in which it is pointed out that a change in the present trolley-wheel system of overhead collections would be an extremely costly step for local tramways. A system must therefore be searched for which will be attractive from the point of view of maintenance costs as well as likely to improve broadcast reception conditions.

The letter expresses the opinion that no useful purpose can at present be served by additional experiments at Bristol until such time as the conversion to a new system of overhead collection has been completed in other towns, when further experiments will take place in an endeavour to confirm the results which have already been obtained experimentally.

The Wireless Correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" writes: "The B.B.C. have been conducting experiments for some time in conjunction with local tramway authorities with a view to reducing interference from overhead trolleys. As a result a device has been discovered which promises to mitigate the nuisance. Several authorities have undertaken to test it in practice. The interference, which has drawn complaints from various parts of the country ever since broadcasting commenced, is caused by live sparks when the trolley jumps the overhead wires at junctions."

"The B.B.C. gaining experience from Vienna, has found a way of greatly reducing this sparking. It is hoped that the method will prove inexpensive and efficient. Exact details are being withheld until the efficacy of the plan has been demonstrated, when it will be suggested that its universal adoption might be appreciated by listeners. The B.B.C.'s powers are, however, limited, and it is only through the cordial voluntary co-operation of certain authorities that progress has been possible."

CANAL MYSTERY.

DROWNED GIRL AND CYCLE.

A verdict of found drowned was recorded at an Ealing inquest on the body of a girl, aged 20, whose body was recovered from the Grand Junction Canal at Greenford, near the spot where a motor-cycle had been found a week previously.

Mr. Colbourne, of St. Helen's-gardens, North Kensington, the girl's father, said that his daughter left home on the morning of April 15 to go to a new situation at a confectioner's shop. Greenford was unknown to her, and he did not know if she had any friends in that neighbourhood. She had never been on the pillion seat of a motor-cycle as far as he knew.

Mr. Colbourne added that he would like to have the matter of the motor-cycle settled, and the coroner agreed that there was certainly a mystery connected with it. He assured the witness, however, that the detective officers had not been idle since the discovery.

have removed the landscape and Holy Family. Please say what I am to do with the Coronation of George V." (Laughter.)

A New Regeneration.

Viscount Burnham, who replied, said that they had been assisting that day at the regeneration of our national museums. It was a rebirth badly wanted. What was now necessary was more enthusiasm, more idealism, and more imagination in our museum policy. We could stand comparison with any other country in the supreme excellence of our museums and galleries. On the other hand, he would like to see in Britain a little more of that popular enthusiasm which the American Museum Association had elicited.

But he honestly believed that public interest in our museums was growing by leaps and bounds. He agreed that there should be more inter-action and mutual help between the national collections and local museums. Was it not possible to take a wider outlook in mutual service of our museums and institutions at work outside for the education and illumination of public taste?

Why was it that we only had exhibitions of old masters and paintings of certain periods and no exhibitions of the decorative arts? Why should there not be opportunities of judging the surpassing merits of our works in decoration by having exhibitions of periods—exhibitions which would show that for solid beauty we had no rivals in that branch of national handicraft? It might be possible to make our national galleries play a much greater part in our national art.

AT OLD BAILEY.

SWEET HIERBS ON THE BENCH.

THE RECORDER EXPLAINS.

The old-time custom of the Lord Mayor, alderman, and judges carrying bouquets on to the bench of the Old Bailey between May and October was explained by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) during his charge to the grand jury at the opening of the Sessions recently.

The custom, he remarked, often awakened the curiosity of visitors to the court, and it had greatly interested a well-known American lawyer present at the opening of the sessions.

It went back to 1786, and showed the humanity that had been brought to the administration of British justice. On the site of the present Old Bailey the jails at that time were kept in such a filthy condition that a Lord Mayor, alderman, and about fifty others died of jail fever. It did not seem to occur to the authorities to make the jails sanitary, but they gave the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and judges bouquets of flowers, and strewed the bench with sweet herbs.

"Now," added Sir Ernest, "courts and cells are absolutely sanitary, but we keep up the custom because we want to remind ourselves that it is our duty to administer justice with mercy."

Cases involving death or bodily injury were fewer than on previous occasions, said the Recorder. An unsatisfactory feature of the calendar was that it indicated a recrudescence of the crime of bigamy, there being no fewer than thirteen such charges. Crimes of violence also seemed to be very prevalent at the present time.

ETHYL AND HEALTH.

AMERICAN WITNESS AT GOVERNMENT INQUIRY.

The Ministry of Health Committee appointed to inquire into the possible dangers to health from the use of motor spirit containing lead tetra-ethyl began its task recently at the Office of Works, St. James's Park. Sir Frederick Willis is chairman.

The first witness, Dr. Graham Edgar, Director of Research for the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York, said elaborate arrangements had been made in the United States for an investigation to go on indefinitely into the possible consequences of the long use of ethyl petrol.

Dr. Edgar made particular reference to the tests which have been carried out on behalf of "The Daily Mail."

He stated: "There has been recently published in a newspaper the result of an investigation carried out in this country by Dr. Myer Coplans. In this investigation two mechanics who had for a short while 'serviced' cars using ethyl petrol were subjected to medical examination."

It is only necessary to point out that no conclusions can be reached from consideration of data so fragmentary.

The remainder of the report in question is confined entirely to analytical data of doubtful significance, to discussion of industrial lead poisoning, and to speculations concerning what might happen were the use of ethyl petrol universal.

Dr. Edgar described the circumstances in which a number of cases of poisoning and five fatalities occurred in 1924 at a works in New Jersey engaged in the development of a new process for the manufacture of tetra-ethyl lead and said that experiments had shown that on the average, from an engine burning ethyl petrol, about 25 per cent. of the lead may enter the exhaust gases in a form sufficiently finely divided to float for a time in the air, but only a small fraction of the most finely divided dust was retained by human beings.

Mr. H. S. Tegner, of the Anglo-American Oil Company, said his company thoroughly satisfied themselves of the safety of tetra-ethyl before marketing it in England. He added:

Ethyl petrol is being attacked in the Press, but from every source of evidence that this company has been able to consult and from our own experience in handling the product through our blending plants, where our staffs are regularly inspected by competent medical practitioners, we have not encountered the slightest indication that the handling of ethyl petrol does or can produce the slightest deleterious effects to the worker, the motor-car user, or the public generally.

Mr. Pye, of the Air Ministry, said that exhaustive experiments had been carried out. At no time had there been any report of illness among the personnel handling ethyl spirit.

The inquiry was adjourned.

DIAMOND CUTTING.

BIG PLAN ASSURED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A £30,000 SUBSIDY.

Cape Town.—The early establishment of the diamond cutting industry on a large scale in South Africa is now assured.

The Select Committee on Public Accounts have recommended the ratification by Parliament of the agreement entered into last year between the Government and Messrs. Rosenthal Brothers and Korb, of Antwerp, with this object in view.

In return for a subsidy of £30,000 and certain other advantages, the firm named undertake to train not fewer than 500 young South Africans as diamond cutters before the agreement expires five years hence. The Select Committee's recommendation is, however, contingent on certain minor modifications in the text of the agreement, and they urge that all the advantages apart from the subsidy shall be given to the existing cutting factories and any others that may be established.

A feature of the report is the disclosure of an offer by the London diamond syndicate to establish a cutting factory with a capital of £100,000 without a subsidy, provided no exclusive privileges are accorded to other undertakings of the kind. This offer the committee recommends to the serious attention of the Government.

Improved Prospects.

Evidence was given before the committee by Mr. Arend Brink, formerly valuer of the De Beers Company, to the effect that the diamond cutting industry, which he had formerly deprecated, can now be established here on a satisfactory economic basis. The new factors which have made it possible are:

1. The imposition of an export duty of 10 per cent. on rough and uncut diamonds.

2. A material increase, probably 50 per cent., in the price of rough diamonds, which has added to the value of the export duty to the local cutters.

3. Amendment of the Diamond Cutting Act, ensuring a supply of diamonds for local cutting at the producers' selling price to the Syndicate, less the export duty and other export charges.

4. Reduction in the disparity between the cost of living in South Africa and in Europe.

Mr. Brink stated that the existing small cutting factories are today exporting a considerable proportion of their cut goods, as their output exceeds the South African demand. In preference to agreements of the nature under investigation, he suggested that the Government should offer a £50,000 premium to the first diamond cutter who during a period of twelve months cut and polished not less than 50,000 carats.

Sir David Harris, director of De Beers, referring to the Syndicate's offer, said that the risk of illicit diamond transactions would be lessened if the Syndicate controlled the cutting operations.

IMPATIENT.

TOO SLOW PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

Socialists were a little impatient at the slow rate of progress made towards Collectivism, said Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., speaking on the Co-operative Movement at a dinner of the Women's Advertising Club of London, held at the Trocadero.

"They quite naturally ask me," he added, "what is the effect of the growth of the movement on the larger and heavier industries. We have seen grow up all over the world a network of co-operative organisations, all founded on the model of the British movement. If you go to Russia you find a tremendously powerful and successful co-operative movement there. We have thirty-five affiliated national organisations, with a membership of 50,000,000, and the world trade of these associations is £2,500,000,000 a year."

"The development of our international trade is going to be a very considerable factor in helping unemployment and other problems. We have financed the co-operative wheat pools of West and South Australia and farmers there have expressed the view that co-operation of the type we introduced there would ultimately be out of the way of saving the primary producer who at present carries nearly all the world on his back. The world today is covered with a girdle of co-operative effort not merely idealistic, but consisting of financially successful undertakings. This development is one of the greatest hopes of humanity."

Some people, complained that we set privileges; others say that if we succeed, others are bound to suffer. But our principle is that of the greatest good for the greatest number, and so it is bound to be for the good of the race."

R.S.P.C.A. MEETING.

COUNCIL WALK OUT IN LONDON.

BANBURY "SHOUTED DOWN."

Lord Banbury, who presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Central Hall, Westminster, recently was howled down, and later he declared the meeting adjourned.

The trouble began when the chairman, dealing with a proposal that members of the society should be allowed to vote by proxy, referred to a circular letter issued by the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, in which it was alleged that Lord Banbury had spoken against the Dogs Protection Bill.

From the back of the hall came a demand that Lord Banbury should vacate the chair in order to make his reply. Lord Banbury remained standing at the table, and immediately there was a loud outcry, silenced for a moment by the shout, "Have you been elected by the council to take the chair?" Lord Banbury replied, "Yes." Up-roar broke out again, a number of people shouting for the production of the minutes by which the appointment was made.

Lord Banbury: If members here do not wish to hear the truth the best thing for them to do is to go out.

A Member: You are taking sides.

Lady Cory, who sat on the chairman's right, clapped her hands, and Lord Banbury, turning to her, made a remark.

At this point the Hon. Stephen Coleridge walked from the body of the hall to the foot of the platform, and was loudly cheered. He said: "What some of my friends apparently feel is that if you are going to make attacks upon me, some other person should be in the chair."

Lord Banbury began: "What happened was—'But there were cries of 'Who is going to take the chair?' and 'Where is the minute?' from all parts of the hall. 'We have no chairman,' quickly became a general chorus. The noise died away when the Hon. Stephen Coleridge again approached the platform, and told Lord Banbury that they wished to hear all that Lord Banbury had to say, 'but let some other member of the council take the chair, while you make your speech.' (Cheers.)"

Lord Banbury: What I am doing is perfectly in order. If the meeting will not listen to me I shall simply dissolve the meeting. (Cheers.)

After more interruption Lord Banbury said: "I have consulted with the council (who were on the platform), and as the meeting has refused to hear me, I will adjourn the meeting." Lord Banbury and some members of the council then left the platform.

Sir James Douglas was then adopted as chairman. He at once suggested that a deputation should go to the council, and ask them to return.

Sir James sent a messenger, but it was learned that Lord Banbury had already left the building, and that members of the council had refused to return.

Six voted for the proposal to introduce proxy voting, and the remainder of the audience against it.

MONEY-LENDERS.

STORY OF POSE AS PROFESSOR.

Ralph Edgar Gott, aged 48, a Civil Servant, of Alexander-road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, was charged at Marlborough-street recently with obtaining by false pretences the following sums from West End money-lenders:—

£250 from Albert Bromet, Conduit-street.

£400 from John Grainger, of Duke-street.

£500 from Maximilian Edward Lamert, Duke-street.

£300 from Richard Ferguson, of Clifford Investments, Regent-street.

He was also charged with attempting to obtain:—

£600 from Frank Clements, George-street, Hanover-square, and

£500 from Abraham Solomon Rosen, of New Bond-street.

Mr. E. Clayton, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that Gott was a first-class valuer employed by the Board of Inland Revenue at a salary of £650, rising to £700, with bonuses. He had been a Civil Servant for 18 years.

A Professor.

In calling upon Mr. Grainger he falsely represented himself as Professor Lionel William Lyde, professor of geography, of the University College, Gower-street, and said he was receiving £1,200 a year and residing at Oliphant House, Clarence-crescent, Windsor. He also falsely represented to the other money-lenders that he was either Professor Lyde, or the assistant

FROM THE DOCK.

A WOMAN'S REPLY TO A PROPOSAL.

"THINK IT OVER."

A marriage proposal was made from the dock at the Old Bailey when Bertram Ley Roberts, 46, clerk, stated to have had four "wives," was sent to prison for twelve months in the second division for bigamy.

Mr. B. H. Waddy, prosecuting, said that Roberts was first married in Cardiff in 1905 and there were three children of the marriage. In 1910 he went to Canada, and two years later appeared to have gone through a form of marriage with a woman in Victoria, British Columbia.

He served in the war, becoming a staff sergeant-major with the R.A.S.C. in Egypt. In 1918, while in Cairo, he "married" again, and his "wife" in British Columbia took divorce proceedings against him.

Returning to England, he courted Miss Mary Allchin, a business girl, as a single man and they were "married" in Kent in 1925. After two years of happy "married" life Miss Allchin discovered a letter written by the Cairo "wife." She consulted a solicitor and bigamy proceedings followed.

Mrs. Roberts, the legal wife, said that she had not heard from her husband for seventeen years after he had left her, and she would like to divorce him.

The Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) advised her to go to the Poor Persons Department at the High Court.

Roberts, from the dock, said that he was willing to marry Miss Allchin if she would marry him.

The Recorder: I will ask her. Calling her forward, he said: "Would you like to marry him if you could?"

Miss Allchin: I would rather think it over.

The Recorder, passing sentence, said that as the marriages in British Columbia and Cairo had not been strictly proved, he should not pay attention to them.

DIRECTORS LEAVE.

DISAGREE WITH VICKERS MANAGEMENT.

Eight directors of the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company (issued capital £3,658,230), one of the biggest subsidiaries of Vickers, Ltd., have resigned owing to a difference of opinion with the general management of Vickers.

They are:

Sir Edmund Wyldborne Smith (chairman).

Mr. Bernard D. F. Docker (deputy chairman).

Mr. Ludford C. Docker.

Sir Lingard Goulding.

Major J. R. Greg.

Mr. J. T. Sanderson.

Mr. B. H. Binder.

Mr. M. B. U. Dewar.

This leaves on the board: Mr. A. Spencer (vice-chairman), Sir Vincent Caillard, Sir Mark Webster Jenkinson, and Mr. T. L. Taylor. Vickers, Ltd., announced that the following had been appointed additional directors:

Mr. J. P. Crouch.

Mr. R. C. Irwin.

Mr. G. G. Sim.

Mr. Howard Williams.

Sir Edmund Wyldborne Smith, the retiring chairman, is a director of Vickers, but at the offices no information could be obtained as to whether he was resigning also from the parent company.

Until the board was reorganised in connection with the formation of the Vickers-Armstrong fusion, Sir Edmund was chairman of the industrial management board of Vickers, Ltd.

The Parent Company.

By the changes in the board of the Metropolitan Carriage Company the directorate is brought more closely in touch with the parent company.

Vickers, Ltd., owns nearly all the share capital of the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company, which, in turn, includes the Ashbury Railway and Iron Company; Lancaster Railway Carriage and Wagon Company; Brown, Marshall's and Company; Oldbury Railway Carriage and Wagon Company; Metropolitan Railway Carriage and Wagon Company; Patent Shaft and Axletree Company; and the Willingham Iron Company. Also it owns the entire share capital of the Blake Roller, Wagon and Engineering Company.

secretary to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Before these alleged offences Gott had either obtained or attempted to obtain sums from money-lenders, but they forgave him when he pleaded that he was financially embarrassed and married.

It was stated that when arrested Gott said "I thought the matter was dead and forgotten."

Gott was remanded on bail.

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Street, Yau-mati or

C.2560—No. 36, Tung

Man Street.

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STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN

HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong

during June, 1928, standard time

for the 120th meridian, East of

Greenwich, is as follows:—

Sunrise: Sunset:

18 a.m. p.m.

19 5.59 7.09

UNDER THE SOVIETS.

EVIDENCE OF HOLLOW
"INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY."

HOSTILITY OF MASSES.

It is true that in Russia to-day there are few workmen (I do not, of course, speak of the Communists) who believe that the dictatorship of the Communist party is the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the contrary, the barrier between "them and us" grows more and more evident to the Russian working class. And that is natural enough. Nevertheless the Government is not looked upon as though it were something not of the Russian people, writes a "Wanderer in Russia."

The masses were not the main motive force at the beginning of the Bolshevik seizure of power, yet in the course of the struggle to save the achievements of the Revolution the destiny of the masses was closely allied to that of the Bolshevik dictatorship in so far as the counter-revolutionaries of all shades fought under the anti-Bolshevik flag and made the Russian Revolution itself and the Russian working class, as the carrier of this Revolution, responsible for all the real or imaginary crimes of the Bolsheviks. This being so, there is nothing extraordinary in the fact that in the course of events the Bolsheviks were able to absorb the majority of the most active amongst the working masses into the apparatus of their dictatorship.

Importance of Being a Communist. The N. E. P. (New Economic Policy), which was introduced under pressure from the peasantry, brought a psychological change. The work of restoring Russian industry was accompanied by an unexampled exploitation of labour. "Nationalisation" in the West European sense simply does not exist in Russia—the technical and administrative leadership is far too corrupt and dishonest to allow of such a thing. The working class gradually came to the conviction that it had committed a political error somehow and somewhere, and that the Government does not really defend the interests of labour.

This process of estrangement from the Communist dictatorship has reached great intensity amongst the labouring masses. Workmen who join the Communist party nowadays are not, as the "Pravda" boasts, of the "best." On the contrary, they are the scum of the working class—careerists and "men on the make," bent on personal gain and advantage. But there are not many of them. The "hundreds and thousands" of new members who ostensibly come "straight from the mine or factory" are mostly young Communists or Communists who have "come of age" (that is to say, young Communists who have reached the age of 23) who are admitted into the party. A self-respecting Russian proletarian nowadays does not join the Communist party, the members of which are looked upon not as "the defenders of the working class," but as "defenders of their own skins." The workman who does join the party is usually quite frank about it—"I shall get a better job," he will declare, "and I shall not be dismissed." This, in fact, is what a workman admitted to me the other day. He was one of those who had joined the Communist party after the "October manifesto"—"I shall soon get a job through the party Labour Exchange," he added; "you can wear out a pair of boots before you get one through the ordinary Labour Exchange." He had been a "young Communist." These things are said aloud as though they were perfectly obvious and natural.

Contemptuous Hostility. Another highly characteristic thing is that there were always police spies amongst his relatives; "A cousin of mine," he said, "has just joined the U. P. U. The pay's bad, but they make it up"—what he meant was that his cousin supplemented his pay by accepting bribes. And this man is typical of the workmen "straight from the mine or factory," who have been trying to enter the Communist party during the last two or three years. But amongst the broad masses of the Russian working class contemptuous hostility towards the Communists is growing visibly.

The vanguard of the old Labour movement has almost vanished from the factories. The more intelligent workmen who fought in the Great War and in the civil wars have all been absorbed by the administration. What remains of the older proletarians is submerged in the vast mass of urban youth and of the "villagers" who have never seen or read anything but the fruits of Bolshevik wisdom. These do not understand the many symptoms and are unable to generalize. They do not see that it is the dictatorship as a system that is throttling them.

Hollow "Industrial Democracy." Ostensibly "factory democracy" prevails everywhere. There are

BRITISH TROOPS.

THE CHINA GARRISON
CHANGES.

A REDUCTION.

London, Saturday.

Seven battalions of the China Garrison are going home next winter and five battalions are expected to be sent out as relief, thus a reduction of strength is fore-shadowed for 1929 and the garrison will be almost entirely changed by the adoption of the principle of short tour service in China.

The units withdrawing from the Shanghai Defence Force include the First North Hants, Second Welch Regiment, Second Suffolk, First Bedfordshire, and Herts who go to Malta, Singapore, India and India respectively.

The second Staffordshire from Shorncliffe, First Norfolk from Egypt, Second Wiltshire from India are going to Shanghai.

The first East Yorks will go to India from Tientsin and be relieved by the first Somerset from Egypt. The first Queen's Royal Regiment are going to Malta from Hong Kong, the second Scots Guards to London while the second Royal Scots will go to Hong Kong from Egypt.—Reuter.

TO BENEFIT OXFORD.

ENDOWMENT FUND FROM
RHODES SCHOLARS.

New York.—Plans are being considered here to provide a trust fund for the benefit of Oxford University.

Three former Rhodes scholars, Messrs. Franklin Russell, a New York attorney, Henry Moe, secretary of the Guggenheim Foundation, and Carroll Wilson are the leaders of a proposal to establish in the United States a Rhodes Scholarship Alumni Association, to provide means by which 600 or 700 Rhodes men here, and other well-wishers of the British University, may give or bequeath money to Oxford.

The leaders of the movement state that there is no necessity to make any urgent appeal for funds. They believe that many Americans who have received the benefits of Oxford will gladly support a plan to create an endowment to be used, perhaps, in providing additional fellowships or as a contribution towards new buildings at the university, or to supplement the present Rhodes endowment.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of former Rhodes scholars on June 18 at the Harvard Club, New York, when tentative plans will be elaborated for submission to the consideration of the Oxford authorities.

factory councils, trade unions, "production committees," delegates, factory elections, and all the various methods of "control by the working class." Of late there have been no violations of electoral rules as there used to be. The masses now realize, out of their long and bitter experience, that they cannot break down the wall by dashing their foreheads against it, and that it does not matter in the least whom they elect—whatever they wish or decide, it makes no difference, the real decision always remains with those who are "on top." The weariness and the apathy of the masses, the monopoly of the press and of public meetings, and the threat of dismissal from the factory are now sufficient to keep the spirit of revolt in bounds.

In times of crisis (now, for example, when there is a shortage of food) the workmen are allowed to feel their privileged position. They receive extra rations, and none except those who are employed in the factories is admitted to the co-operative stores.

Nevertheless, in spite of such concessions, the working class is beginning to realize its true state. The Communist Opposition has done a good deal in this respect. The Opposition derived what force it had from the ever-growing discontent of the masses, who, with faltering steps, are seeking a way out of the blind alley into which the dictatorship has thrust them. The workmen have not entirely ceased to feel that the factories, indeed, industry as a whole, are "theirs," but complete disillusionment is coming, for the pressure on the working masses is too great, the conditions of labour are too hard, and the management of the factories reveals the "employers mentality" much too plainly. As for the trade unions, they are always on the side of the management. Indeed, this is where, in my opinion, the breach is widest and where the new awakening of the Russian working class has really begun. "Our trade unions do not defend us. We have no organization that represents our interests." Such words are heard more and more often.—Manchester Guardian.

LAST MONTH.

STATISTICS OF WEATHER
IN MAY.

HOTTEST AND COOLEST.

The 3rd was the "coolest" day last month when the minimum temperature recorded at the Royal Observatory was 68.9 degrees. The "hottest" days were the 23rd and 24th when the mean temperature was 82.7 degrees. The highest maximum recorded during the month, however, was on the 25th, being 88.5 degrees. The mean temperature for the whole month was 77.4 degrees.

No sunshine was recorded on six days out of the thirty-one, these being the 2nd, 18th, 26th, 29th, 30th, 31st. The total number of hours during which the sun shone was 193.9.

Rainfall was recorded as follows:—

At the Observatory . . . 20 18.41

Botanical Gardens . . . 20 19.13

Matilda Hospital . . . 18 16.72

(Mount Kellett) 18 16.72

Taipa police station 19 13.61

The lowest reading of the barometer at mean sea level was 29.654 inches at 5 p.m. on the 11th.

The maximum squall velocity was 42 miles per hour at 9.03 p.m. on the 1st of the month.

Other "means" for the month were:—humidity 86 per cent, cloudiness 78 per cent, barometer (at mean sea level) 29.83 inches.

KING PREMPEH.

STORY OF HIS CHAMPAGNE
LUNCHEON.

[By Capt. Victor Carlet, M.P., who recently visited West Africa in company with Mr. J. H. Thomas, and paid a call with him on King Prempeh, the Ashanti King, who was deposed by a British Expedition in 1896 and reinstated in 1924.]

Who would have thought that the quips and cranks of Mr. Snowden's levity would have reached to the heart of "Darkest Africa"?

Yet such is the case. His taunt about Mr. Thomas's white shirt and champagne preceded—who knows how?—the arrival of that distinguished gentleman in the Gold Coast.

We shall never know how it was that Nana Prempeh, former King of the Ashanti, knew of Mr. Thomas's bourgeois predilections. Nevertheless the fact remains that at 9 o'clock in the morning on one of the hottest days the Gold Coast had ever enjoyed, in the midst of a solemn and magnificent reception given by this great native chief to a very distinguished ex-Cabinet Minister, the real and most important ceremony of the occasion was the presentation of two bottles of ice champagne. Seated in solemn conclave in the parlour of Prempeh's house, we were served by little black pages with the best Perrier Jout.

Was it a token of honour, irony—or part of some intrigue engineered and concocted by Mr. Thomas's opponents in the Labour Party in England? That again we shall never know.

Everything about the reception was magnificent. We were even privileged to inspect a turtle farm. Time alone prevented us indulging our epicurean tastes in a dish of real turtle soup.

Little could Prempeh have dreamt as he languished—or rather as he grew stouter in detention in the Seychelles—that within a short period he would be clinking glasses with an ex-Secretary of State for the Dominions, and also his former "Keeper," Sir Joseph Byrne, now Governor of Sierra Leone.

It was a good thing perhaps that the reception was a private one and that cartoonists were excluded from viewing this unique ceremony. We have often heard of old sorrows being drowned in old wine, but seldom can a national blunder, such as was the imprisonment and deportation of Prempeh 30 years ago, have been obliterated in a cheerful cup of champagne at a time of the day when most mortals are sipping a cup of coffee.

MAJOR SEGRAVE.

Major H. O. D. Segrave, the racing motorist, was summoned at West London Police-court for driving along New King's-road, Fulham at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour. He did not appear, but Mr. H. R. Bright, representing him, pleaded guilty, and said that this was Major Segrave's first conviction for exceeding the speed limit "on the road."

The magistrate imposed a fine of 40s.

I have been called "The male Dora," but Dora is a very much misunderstood female. Sir Wm. Joyson-Hicks.

ARMED GUARD.

REPORTED THREATS ON
JUDGE.

COURT PRECAUTIONS.

Detectives, reported to be armed, were present in the Court of Criminal Appeal. These officers have been detailed to guard Mr. Justice Avory in consequence of an anonymous communication sent to him towards the close of the trial of Kennedy and Browne at the Old Bailey recently.

Obviously written in a disguised hand, the letter contained a threat to the effect that if his lordship "did not get Kennedy off," it would "be the worse for him." Without being shown to his lordship, the missive was sent to Scotland Yard, and detectives were instructed to watch over him. So discreet was the "guard" that Mr. Justice Avory himself was unaware of it.

Two detectives sat in the body of the Court and it was believed that two more were in the public gallery. Later in the day, when the Court was sitting as a King's Bench Divisional Court, and there was no one present who could not easily be identified, the guard left the court, but was still maintained in the gallery.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of the condemned man, said:

I have written to Mr. Justice Avory, assuring him that I did not write the threatening letter and that I had no knowledge that such a letter had been written.

I have also made it clear to him that, although I am still firmly convinced that my husband had nothing whatever to do with the actual shooting of Police-constable Gutteridge, yet I was tremendously impressed with his (the judge's) scrupulous fairness throughout the trial, and, indeed, the fairness of all those connected with it.

As the result of inquiries it was ascertained that an appeal against his conviction would be entered on behalf of Kennedy. Among the grounds was to be that the case was prejudiced by the judge's refusal to grant a separate trial.

[Browne and Kennedy were subsequently executed.]

MURDERED PARENTS.

In Glasgow High Court before Lord Blackburn, a young man, William Watson Malone, was charged with the murder of his father and mother in a house in Commercial-road, Glasgow, on Feb. 21.

A plea of insanity was sustained and Lord Blackburn issued an order that Malone be detained during the King's pleasure.

Medical testimony was given that Malone was subject to insane delusions of persecutions, had attempted suicide more than once, and had homicidal tendencies. He had been living under the delusion of receiving spiritualistic messages by way of wireless down the chimney.

He was also firmly convinced that these messages were intercepted by certain newspapers in Glasgow. He also talked about being watched, and that things which happened in his house were written up in the newspapers.

The doctors were of opinion that Malone had been insane for a long time, and had been living in a world of delusions.

CHINA'S ORDEAL.

LURE OF NATIONALISM AND
INTERNATIONALISM.

THE IDEAL.

[By Dr. David Yal, National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China.]

There are two appeals to youth in China to-day. Broadly, they may be termed Nationalism and Internationalism—the saving of their country and the service of mankind. In common with the whole of the vast country, the thoughts and ideals of youth are in a state of chaos, but these two appeals remain.

The situation in China is exceedingly confusing, not only to you who are at a distance, but to us who are on the spot. I must confess to you that things are developing in such a way that at times one feels it will be difficult to find a way out. China presents at the present time a picture so vast and complicated that the most experienced politician would hesitate to analyse or conjecture. The disintegration of China is in process, the old civilization is passing; and my own feeling is that, before a better state of affairs can be brought about that disintegration will have to complete itself with the utmost thoroughness. That is to say, things may have to be a great deal worse in China before they can become better.

Revolution.

We are going through the most gigantic revolution that the world has ever known. It affects the social, educational, moral, constitutional, political and religious aspects of Chinese life. In addition, we are involving ourselves in increasingly complex international relations.

Experience is teaching us that we must not allow ourselves to be confused or terrified by the multiplicity of detail which this revolution puts before our eyes. We must rather endeavour to view the situation as a whole, and to think of the happenings around us in terms of years rather than days. Only thus may we preserve sanity and a sense of balance.

What effect is the revolution having on youth? Naturally, it is psychologically disturbing. Many of the old accepted belief and institutions have been overthrown. Moral restrictions have been slackened. Divorce was never easier. Youth is thinking experimentally and living experimentally—something with disastrous results.

Bewildered and intoxicated with an unaccustomed degree of freedom, not a few of the young men, and women of China are rushing to extremes. Impossible idealism and intense materialism go hand in hand. But, out of the welter of confusion and destruction, Nationalism has emerged. It is the faith of the whole of thinking and educated China to-day.

China's Ideal.

Nationalism must not be confused with the Nationalist Party—the two are absolutely distinct. The Nationalist Movement has been misunderstood and misrepresented. It has been termed Bolshevistic, anti-Christian and anti-foreign. It is not any of these things. It is an ideal rather than a party. It has no leader and no organization. Its aim is to unite China under the

democratic and efficient Government (for China is, and always has been, a democratic country). Its further aims are to revise all treaties with foreign Powers, placing China definitely upon a plane of equality and reciprocity; and to raise the level of morality and education amongst the masses.

This, then, is the ambitious programme of the young people of China, and they have already set to work in a practical manner.

At least a comparative degree of education for China's enormous number of illiterates is the first goal to be attained. It is bitterly true that to a country's welfare there is no danger so great as an uneducated democracy. A mass education campaign, therefore, has been inaugurated under the aegis of the Y.M.C.A., and a system evolved whereby 1,000 of China's commonest characters may be easily learnt. The movement is divided into two groups, one for adults and another for children.

Under this system many of the University, Junior College and Middle School students are making themselves the responsible and voluntary teachers of a number of illiterate people.

Modern Miss China.

And what of the position of women in China to-day? For it is indeed true that no nation can hope to rise above the standard of its womanhood. Since the establishment of universal suffrage in 1926, all doors have been open to women in China. They have taken their place in Parliament, in the Diplomatic Service, in Law, and in all other professions according to their ability. So far, indeed, their opportunities have proved to be greater than their abilities, but there is no doubt that time and experience will enable them to stand, in all things, on an equality with men.

There is, however, one serious defect in the education of girls in China to-day. In some schools, the curriculum is almost identical with that in schools for boys. The domestic arts are insufficiently emphasized. Women so educated are apt to acquire extravagant tastes and not infrequently to prove unfit for home-making. Their standard of living is much beyond their income.

The result is that both young women and young men of this type hesitate to marry and prefer a free life without the responsibilities of matrimony. The consequent evils are obvious enough—and, as all the world over, it is the women who in the end suffer most heavily.

Nevertheless it is to Youth that China must turn for salvation, and if Youth makes mistakes, they are at least hopeful mistakes. Their experimental thinking is honest, and must inevitably lead them ultimately to the best possible conclusion. China has arrived at a cataclysmic period in her evolution. She is in all kinds of ways putting off the old and putting on the new with unparalleled rapidity. To those who are looking on, I would say that it is a time for the spirit of sympathy and understanding rather than that of criticism and abuse.—Daily News and Westminster Gazette.

A fine electric telechron clock has just been placed in the lobby of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. building, Shanghai, a gift from Mr. M. J. Nathan, the well-known stock and share broker.

ON TELEPHONE.

MURDER HEARD OVER
WIRE.

A CASHIER'S CRY.

Berlin.—A dramatic but unavailing call for help was heard on the telephone by a girl operator on the Berlin exchange. She was rung up from the Avus motor-track outside Berlin, and heard somebody calling out "Help!" The cry was followed by the sound of revolver shots.

She immediately advised the nearest police station, and police cars dashed out to the scene, only to find Wilhelm Sellenthin, the cashier of the track, lying dead in a pool of blood and with several bullet wounds in the head. The toll had been robbed of about \$100.—Reuter.

A SHORTER BIBLE.

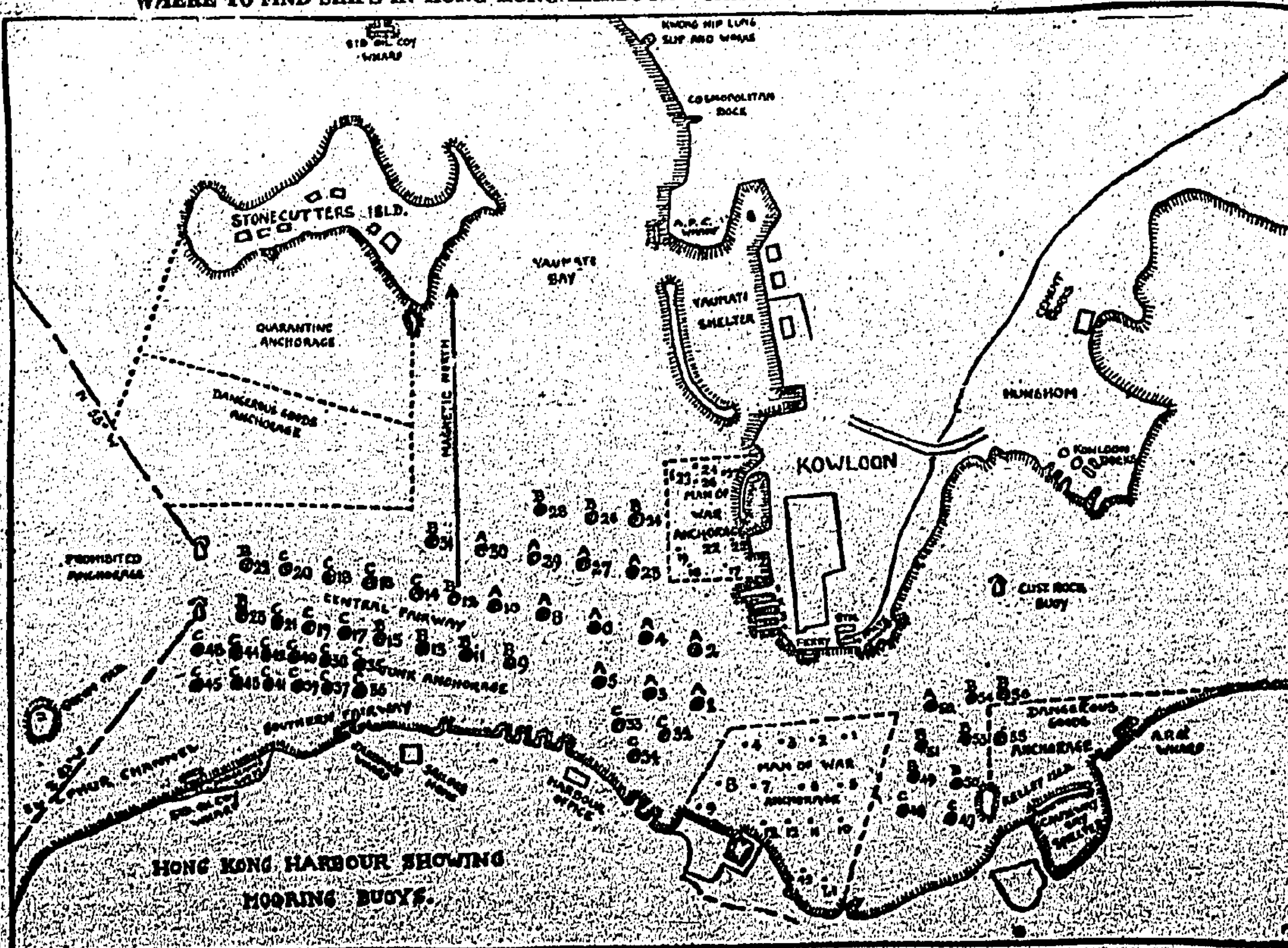
A "HEARTY DISPUTE" IN
PROGRESS.

The suggestion made at recent meetings that this generation wants a shorter Bible has roused many friends and enemies. We read of preachers thundering against it, while others appeal for further revision as well as selection and abbreviation, and Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch tells us that "at the present moment everything is done to make the Bible repellent," so much he dislikes the usual way of printing it and the division into chapters and verses. The very heartiness of the dispute and the number who have plunged into it offer significant evidence of the interest which the English people still take in the Bible, but we might have more light without so much heat. For very many years it has been possible to buy Bibles which do not disturb a reader of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's susceptibilities by verse divisions. If the reader prefers a Bible which is printed and bound like any other book, that also has long been made for him. And, finally, the booksellers have not lacked abridgements or volumes of selections from the Bible.

The loud objections which have been made need not now be taken as an affirmation that every page of Scripture is of equal value. There are doubtless readers still who made it a duty to leave out no verse in a regular daily portion which brings them continually from end to end. But those who denounce a shortened Bible as "a new Bible" are not to be construed as insisting that the Gospels and the book of Leviticus are of the same power in the modern world. Most of them would readily admit that selection is lawful and wise. What they fear is the selections of other people, and with that distrust we have much sympathy. Though the omitted matter may be of minor importance, though they might habitually skip much of it, still they desire the background and the atmosphere. And we suspect that this preference for one's own judgment and one's own impression is at least as strong in the young as in the old.—London "Daily Telegraph."

The way of evangelism in China has been a story of tears and blood.—Rev. F. T. Lord (Coven-try).

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THE PITTS.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL AT
HAYES.

SEVERANCE OF AN OLD LINK

The estate which the great William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, planted at Hayes, Kent, has been given over to builders; Hayes Place, his favourite home, is tenanted; and a scheme to turn it into a school has fallen through. In view, therefore, of the complete severance of the Hayes link with the Pitts, it was proposed to place a memorial to Chatham in the parish church in connection with the 150th anniversary of his death on May 11—"the most dramatic death in history," which occurred, as is well known, after he had gone on crutches to the House of Lords to make a last appeal against acknowledging the independence of the American colonies.

Chatham's home has survived by many years the fate of that of his not less illustrious son at Holwood, but now, just 150 years after he was carried to it for the last time, the builders have entered upon the 2,000 acres of oak, cedar, and chestnut trees which he loved so much, and which he planted with so much ardour that he kept teams of labourers at work even by torchlight. For the time being the trees still stand which, according to local tradition, represented to the young William Pitt the members of the House of Commons; and until a few years ago, when a servant destroyed it, there existed in the stables the wooden block on which the lad stood, at his father's behest, to harangue the "House," relates the "Observer."

Chatham at Home.

Chatham bought Hayes Place in 1766, at the beginning of the great war he conducted with such vigour and success. At this time he had a town house at 10, St. James-square (subsequently occupied by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Derby, the Prime Minister), but it was to Hayes that he turned whenever the cares of office allowed, and it was while laying out his grounds there that he conceived ideas for various foreign expeditions, some wise, some foolish, but most of them, in the event, successful. He would gallop down to Hayes from Whitehall, and at Hayes his devoted wife, who seldom came to town, was the first to hear from him, by a note carried by his groom, news of the remarkable victories which for seven years favoured Britain on land and sea.

A dispatch to my adored angel (writes the Prime Minister) is always infinitely more interesting to me than all I could address to all the potentates in Europe.

I wait (he writes again) with living impatience, after much Court and more House of Commons, for the groom's return with ample details of you and yours.

Proud and affected in council and in debate, at Hayes Chatham revelled in homely joys, romping with the children, even blackening his face to turn himself into a guy. Leader as he was in a world war, he had ample time, when his wife was away from Hayes, to send her a considerable narrative of how he and Hetty chased a butterfly; and on another occasion he writes from Whitehall to say that he is engaged in important negotiations, but hopes "to shake off business on Saturday in order to do some haymaking with the children." Here is a family picture—

The babies are as well as can be expected. Hetty is drunk with spring and joy. John, thank God, begins to mend his cheeks already, and will be soon a ruddy yeoman of Kent. Harriot must not be forgot, and looks around for applause.

"A Village Philosopher."

Chatham's second phase at Hayes was when he was no longer a Minister. During the year 1764 and 1765 he scarcely once left home; living, as he said in Latin, the life of a "village philosopher." But he kept in touch with the world. An old friend at the Admiralty gave him news of the Navy. Voltaire, Sterne, and Boswell were his constant correspondents; Shelburne and Grafton made pilgrimages to his house, and stayed overnight; and admirers from all over the world, from the envoys of the Emperor Frederick to a deputation of Red Indian chiefs, came to consult him. It was during this period that he gave William that celebrated training in oratory which made the son equal to the task of Prime Minister at the age of 21.

The third phase at Hayes was gloomier. In 1765 Chatham went to live on an estate he had been left in Somerset, selling Hayes Place for £11,780 to Thomas Walpole, nephew of his old adversary. But in less than two years he was longing to be back at Hayes. Only his old home, he said, would cure him of the dreadful gout to which he was a life-long martyr. At first Walpole refused to resell, but, persuaded by the tears of Lady Chatham, and by a hint from Lord Camden that he would incur a serious responsibility if he kept the great statesman from the only house which would give him health, he sold Hayes Place back to Chatham for £17,500.

Chatham did not get the relief he sought. For weeks at a time he could scarcely move, and his wife wrote all his letters. He developed a sensitiveness to sound, and even the noise of his

children's play was no longer pleasant to him. He proceeded to buy up all the property around Hayes-place so that he could enjoy complete solitude.

Port for Gout.
But it was really a great compliment to Hayes that he survived at all, for his doctor, Dr. Addington, was an extraordinary quack, who prescribed for him the exact opposite of the correct treatment. Here are extracts from his letters to Chatham:

My lord, I hope, goes on with animal food for dinner and abates not of his wine. I cannot recommend exercise in the air at present.

I am glad my lord has begun to drink old Hock; I own I wish him to double his quantity of Hock for dinner, i.e., to drink two glasses of plain Hock and two glasses of Red Port every day over and above the Madeira, which he drinks unmixed with water, and over and above the Port which is taken in Sago.

It was at Hayes that Chatham spent the greater part of the Premiership which his health eventually allowed him to accept—surely the most extraordinary one in history. For 21 months he remained secluded in his home, refusing to talk business, while his colleagues in London did just as they liked.

At the end of 21 months the King received a note from Hayes asking if the Prime Minister might resign. Thereafter Chatham made fitful appearances in the House of Lords, but he spent most of his time watching the trees grow at Hayes, and it was here that, after the speech that caused his collapse, he died in the presence of his family. The banners used at his public funeral were hung in the church of the village he had loved, and it is in this church that it is proposed to place a memorial which will remain when no other token of his connection with Hayes is left.

RAPID DIVORCE WORK.

Lord Merrivale, in the Divorce Court in one day, made absolute 115 decrees nisi.

The three divorce judges have shown such expedition in dealing with the undefended list that now, two weeks after the commencement of the term, 284 cases have been disposed of.

LONG DISTANCE PHONES.

The Hague, Saturday.
Direct Spanish-Dutch telephonic communication has been opened. General Primo de Rivera and Herr van Blokland, as well as the Postmasters-General of both countries, have exchanged conversations.—Reuter.

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ARE we anywhere near it yet?
No.

YOU have sent in your bit?
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Yes.

ABOUT how much is
IT?

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After Big Game!



Whenever Captain Nimrod tore
to hunt big game in Chutapore

Until his sorrows soothed by this
He fell into a dream of bliss.

The Elephant and Crocodile
Moved after him with happy smiles

The Bison and the Kangaroo
Lost sight and disappeared from view

My miles away (he mused) from
A tiger, couchant in his den.

The Bee-Constructor suffered by
With untold yearnings in his eyes

The Lion and the Rhinoceros
Had behind them faces in a funk.

He held his nose and sniffed away
And sniffs fragrance in the air.

Nor did the Wolf howl longer long
To join that captivated throng.

And so this clever fellow the
Captain sought solace with

Golden bananas he got on hand in
The Lager started by the Captain.

Now! The men who are the most
in favour. Are the smokers who
prefer the CAPSTAN flavour.

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1928 Issue

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China Mail

ESTABLISHED
1845

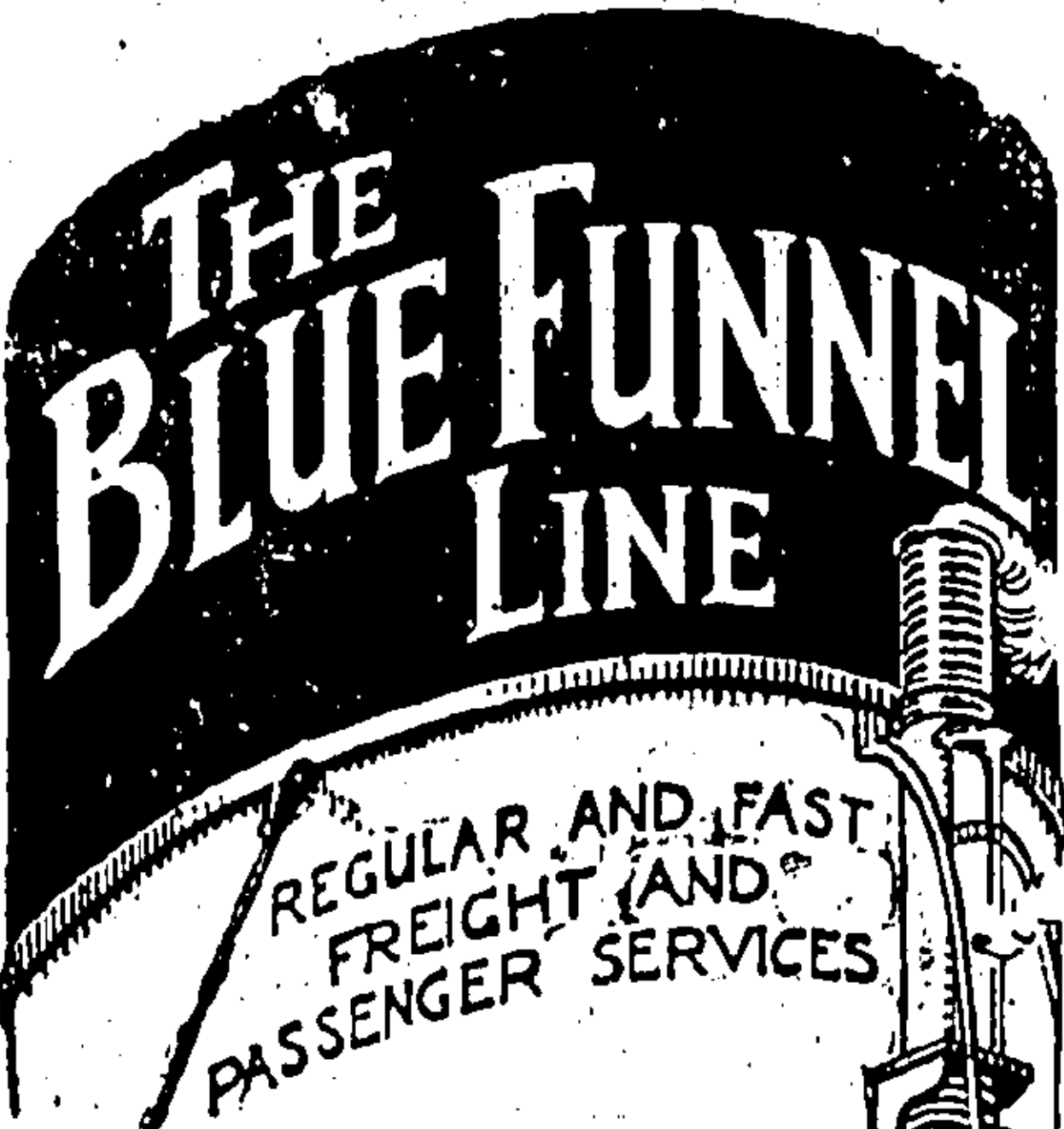
HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1928.

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LONDON SERVICE.

"DIOMEDE" 20th June Marseilles, Casablanca, Liden, Edam, & Harburg
"HECTOR" 11th July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"PERSEUS" 24th July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Harburg

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"OANFA" 20th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"RIEXENOR" 20th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

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"PROTEUS" 14th July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"HELENUS" 20th June New York, Boston & Baltimore
"DARDANUS" 27th July Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 11th July Singapore, Marseilles & London
"AENEAS" 4th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London

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INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
MONDAY, JUNE 18.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Jackson
Shanghai and Amoy	Chenan
TUESDAY, JUNE 19.	
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	General Metzinger
Saloon	Angers
Japan	Tango Maru
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Korea Maru
THURSDAY, JUNE 21.	
Australia and Manila	Aki Maru
Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers, London)	Rawalpindi
24th May and Parcels 18 May	
FRIDAY, JUNE 22.	
Shanghai	Ranpura
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Taft
MONDAY, JUNE 25.	
Straits	Atsuta Maru
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Russia
FRIDAY, JUNE 29.	
Japan and Shanghai	Haruna Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
MONDAY, JUNE 18.	
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Tai Ming 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Sunning 4.30 p.m.
*Saloon and Parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Trave 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. & S. America and Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 11th July. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration 5 p.m. Letters (June 19th) 8.30 a.m.	
TUESDAY, JUNE 19.	
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Angers 12.30 p.m.
Saloon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 21st July. K.P.O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	General Metzinger 2 p.m.
Bangkok	Kingman 2 p.m.
Manila	President Jackson 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Talamba 5 p.m.
Shanghai	Ningpo 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.	
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tea 8.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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PSYCHIC HEALER.

"MYSTERY MAN" VISITING HONG KONG.

BAFFLING DEMONSTRATIONS.

With the highest recommendations, a "Mystery Man" is now visiting Hong Kong. He is a young Indian psychic healer, who speaks excellent English.

The "Mystery Man" arrived in Hong Kong from Singapore on Saturday. Since he set out from Calcutta a few months ago, on a world tour, he has given baffling demonstrations wherever he has gone.

The "Englishman" says that he possesses "remarkable thought-reading or astrological gifts."

The "Statesman" says:—"Either a skilled clairvoyant or a prestidigitator of extraordinary capacity."

The "Bombay Chronicle" also praises him highly.

The "Pinnang Gazette" describes how several very cynical persons were astonished, adding:—"As a thought reader he proved to be possessed of amazing powers.... one began to wonder what occult power he had at his command."

The "Siam Observer" of Bangkok also speaks very well of him.

The "Mystery Man" claims that he can cure mental or physical diseases, whether they be chronic or not; and that he can produce a photo of a person who is dead or living aboard. At present, he is staying at the Hotel Savoy, room 38 and 39. His consultation hours are 9 to 1 and 4 to 7.

THE "NEW" CHINA.

CHANGING FROM PEKING TO NANKING.

MOVING-ROUND PROCESS.

Peking, Yesterday.
Mr. H. Picard-Destelan, Co-Director General of Posts, and Mr. D. McLorn, Secretary of the Audit Department, left Peking for Shanghai to-day.

The Salt authorities are doubtful whether there will be sufficient funds available at the end of June to pay the monthly salaries of the Chinese and foreign staff.—Reuter.

Shansi and Kwangsi.

Peking, Yesterday.
As the Shansi (Nationalist) troops advance eastward (General Pei Chung-hsi's (Kwangsi Nationalist) forces are taking their place. Pei's forces have already occupied at Shih-chia-chung and Paotingfu and now the Shansi forces are making for Tientsin. Two of Pei's armies have arrived in the vicinity of Peking. One division has entered the city and two more of his armies have reached Chang-hsin-tien.—Reuter.

Peking and Tientsin.

Peking, Yesterday.
The first passenger train from Tientsin for twelve days arrived in Peking last night and the first from Peking left this morning.—Reuter.

New Treaty Wanted.

New York, Yesterday.
It is reported from Washington that Dr. C. C. Wu, claiming to represent the new Nationalist Government at Nanking, has asked the U.S. State Department to negotiate a new treaty giving China the management of her own finances and abolishing extraterritoriality.—Reuter's American Service.

[Note: Dr. Alfred Sze is the Minister at Washington, not Dr. Wu. The latter, however, wrote the appeal to the world for recognition of China in 1912 when she became a Republic.]

Chiang Kai-shek.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
According to the Kuo Min news agency, General Yen Hsi-shan is understood to have received a telegram from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek intimating that in view of the many requests urging him to withdraw his resignation, he may withdraw it if the people desire him to do so.

The Kuo Min's Peking correspondent states that headquarters are making preparations there for Chiang Kai-shek, while military circles in the capital report that a military conference, between Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Taung-yen is to be held in Peking in the latter part of this month.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

TREATY COMPLETED.

FOUR PROTOCOLS NOW LAID DOWN.

EMBASSY STATUS.

Teheran, Yesterday.
Persia and Afghanistan have exchanged four protocols, completing the Treaty of Security and Friendship.

The first lays down that in case of war threatening with other countries the contracting parties will endeavour to find an amicable settlement.

The second guarantees mutual and economic assistance.

The third arranges for the establishment of land, postal and telegraphic communications, grants customs' free facilities and allows the most favoured nation treatment to the subjects of one country living in the other.

The fourth arranges for an extradition case in non-political offences.

Protocols similar to the first three have been exchanged between Persia and Turkey relative to the treaty of April, 1928.

The Persian and Afghan Legations at Kabul and Teheran, respectively, have been raised to the status of embassies.—Reuter.

WIRELESS.

BETWEEN N. AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

FELICITATIONS.

Washington, Saturday.
The establishment of the first direct wireless circuit between North America and Australia is heralded by the exchange of messages and felicitations between the Governments of Australia and the United States and also of officials of Press Associations of the two countries including Reuter and Associated Press.
Messages came by beam from Melbourne to Montreal, from whence they were relayed in short waves to Washington.—Reuter's American Service.

ICE OPENING UP.
"ITALIA" RELIEF SHIPS OFF NORTH CAPE.

AEROPLANES RETURN.

Rome, Saturday.
A wireless message from the "Citta da Milano" says that the wind is opening up the ice.
The relief-ships "Hobby" and "Braganza" are in sight of North Cape. Aeroplanes which took off from the "Hobby" were obliged to return because of thick fog.
The weather in King's Bay is perfect.—Reuter.

A Search in Vain.

Oslo, Saturday.
The Italian aeroplane, piloted by Major Maddelena, has gone to Spitzbergen from Vadsø to search for General Nobile.
The King's Bay party, with dogs from the "Hobby," covered nine miles in a vain search.—Reuter.

FORMOSA.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

S. M. R. EX-PRESIDENT.

Tokyo, Saturday.
Mr. Takeji Kawamura, ex-President of the South Manchuria Railway, has been installed Governor-General of Formosa in succession to Mr. Kamiyama who, accepting responsibility for the attempted assassination of Prince Kuni during his visit to Formosa, has resigned.—Reuter.

It is said that the American baby is born on the hire-purchase system.—Sir John Power, M.P.

All that is needed for Waterloo Bridge is a sufficiency of dynamite.—Mr. G. B. Shaw.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/0 5/16.

PRAYER BOOK.

REJECTION OWING TO LABOUR'S CHANGED VIEW.

THE ASSEMBLY'S VOTE.

London, June 16.
The House of Commons division figures show that the Conservative Party gave greater support to the measure than in December, and that the rejection was chiefly owing to a change of opinion on the Labour Benches.—Reuter.

The new Prayer Book, as revised by the House of Commons last December, was recently approved by the National Assembly of the Church of England, sitting at Westminster.

The Book will shortly be presented again to Parliament.

The division, which was taken after a two-days debate, revealed a larger majority in support of the book than was generally expected. The figures, with those of the corresponding division in the Assembly last year on the rejected Book in brackets were:

	For	Against
Bishops	32 (32)	
Clergy	183 (253)	
Laity	181 (230)	
Total	396 (515)	
Bishops	2 (4)	
Clergy	59 (37)	
Laity	92 (92)	
Total	153 (133)	

The Bishops of Norwich and Exeter voted against the Book and 164 members did not vote, including, it is stated, 50 Anglo-Catholics.
M.P.s Not Pagan.

Sir Thomas Inskip, the Attorney-General, resuming the debate in opposition to the Book, said the great majority of M.P.s had a sincere interest in religion. It might be a surprise to some who had described M.P.s as semi-Pagan that they begin with prayers each day, conducted by a canon of Westminster.

A Voice: How many?

Sir Thomas: From 200 to 250 day after day. And I suppose we may assume that even the prayers of the House of Commons are heard, and we hope and believe, answered according to infinite wisdom.

The embodiment in that book of Rubrics and Prayers which were going to prepare for the wholly erroneous doctrine of the unspiritual character of the Sacrament seemed to lead to Rome or to stop not far short of Rome.

Lord Hugh Cecil declared that the real issue was whether Reservation for the Sick was needed. He said:

If the measure is rejected it will not be a victory for the Anglo-Catholics or the Evangelicals, or that much larger and more patient body which lies between them. It will just be freaks' holiday.

Every eccentric little clergyman of the Church of England will be able to do exactly as he likes—and the Church of England is rich in eccentrics.

The Archbishop of York, in winding up the debate, said he hoped Parliament would regard the Book as a real, genuine, and honest bridge between them and the Church.

Before the figures of the division were announced the Prime Minister asked the Assembly to refrain from any demonstration.

"This Unfortunate Book."
The Bishop of Norwich wrote the following letter to the Editor of "The Daily Mail."

Sir,—At lunch time to-day I asked the Archbishop of Canterbury if I might speak later. But his Grace courteously explained to me that earlier in the morning the Assembly had agreed to a limited number of speakers, who had sent in their names already, and therefore I had lost my chance. I venture to write this to state that my opposition to this unfortunate Book remains unaltered. It guarantees no order, no contentment. How many people outside the Church Assembly really want it?

The same fate overtook the Bishop of Exeter, who tells me that he associates himself with my sentiments.

B. Norwich.

April 27, 1928.



A MAN may be down, but he's never out! Getting him down was one thing—but keeping him there was another! They thought he was a four-flusher, but he showed them some tricks that changed their ideas! A zippy speedy comedy of youth, love and action!

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QUEEN'S

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY.

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S gripping story of the great wheat country!—



AT THE

WORLD

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY.

At 5.15 & 9.20.

At 2.30 & 7.15. The Chinese Drama, "Love and the Fan."

RIOTOUS comedy, strange intrigue and keen suspense in the story of a stage waltz who starred in a real and thrilling drama!

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

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